



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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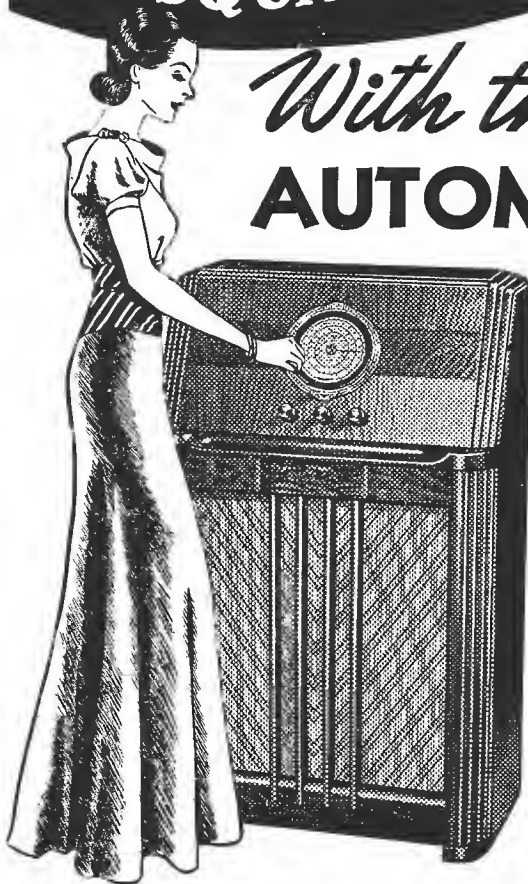
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SEPTEMBER, 1937



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14

SEPTEMBER, 1937

NUMBER 9

The Honourable Company

IN 1670, King Charles II of England, granted a charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," now better known as "The Hudson's Bay Company." This royal grant constituted an unrestricted trade monopoly over 1,500,000 square miles of territory, with full powers of war and peace. The region embraced in this Royal grant came to be known as Ruperts Land, named after Prince Rupert, the "warrior bachelor Prince of the Palatine," who served as the first Governor of the company from 1670 to 1682.

Our interest in The Hudson's Bay Company reaches back beyond sixty years, when our father made his first trip to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg, Canada), to receive from The Hudson's Bay Company's Factor an accumulated pension, granted to him by Her Majesty Queen Victoria's government for wounds received in the Indian mutiny of 1857. On two occasions was this pension, amounting to some \$450, received with due appreciation, the injuries received that of two Minnie bullet wounds, one of which was rather superficial, the other more serious, a nearly spent missile coming to rest in the heart of the thigh bone where it was left, East Indian field surgery of that day of the most simple character. The trip to Fort Garry from Moorhead Landing, was made by way of the Red river and the stern wheel steamer "Selkirk," named after one of the company's great "Gentleman Adventurers," the term Prince Rupert liked to use in speaking of his associates.

Among our prized possessions is a letter from the Hudson Bay Factor at Fort Garry written with a pen on the company's letter-head in the 1870's, notifying the pensioner to either call and collect the preceding two year's accumulation or forever forfeit same. The pensioner having taken citizenship in these United States, the Factor was compelled to close the account. In so far as Queen Victoria's government was concerned, the family ceased to be British subjects when the Factor made his report

of the ex-soldier's non-appearance. With this severance we became Americans. Much has been written of the Hudson's Bay Company. The last valuable, and most readable history, is that known as "The Honourable Company" written by Douglas MacKay, and published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, in 1936. Well illustrated, with maps by R. H. H. Macaulay, the history is a fascinating one, and it is from this book our story is very largely drawn, though we have drawn to some extent from not less than ten other volumes.

The Jamestown, Virginia, settlement was made in 1607, the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Massachusetts Bay in 1620, and Henry Hudson, the valiant Dutch navigator and explorer, after whom Hudson Bay was named, sailed out into the icy northern seas in 1607. Hudson was the first of a long list of courageous explorers who sought an open northwest passage that would shorten the route between Europe and China. Henry Hudson and his crew disappeared without trace. Other gallant explorers followed Hudson, the expedition conducted by Sir John Franklin furnishing material for more glamorous history than all other seekers of the northwest passage taken together. Lady Franklin, the wife of the explorer, spent her fortune and her remaining life in an effort to solve the mystery of her husband's loss. The story was at last told by "Gentleman Adventurers."

Franklin with two ships, the *Erebus* and the *Terror* sailed into the Arctic archipelago in July, 1845, with 139 officers and men. The British Admiralty searched for Franklin for eleven years at a fabulous cost. John Rae, came to the "Company" as surgeon and clerk at Moose Factory in 1833, where he remained for ten years after receiving a medical degree from Edinburgh University before he was twenty-one. This young Scotsman from the Orkney Islands, of Viking build, spent six years looking for the Franklin expedition. After numerous expeditions, Rae, in the winter of 1853-54, came across the first authentic trace of the Franklin tragedy.

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dy, native Eskimos telling the story of the death by starvation of thirty of Franklin's crew near the mouth of the Great Fish (Backs) River. Dr. Rae also purchased from the natives pieces of silver plate bearing the name of Sir John Franklin. He thereafter went to England with his report, but yet unsatisfied, the British government called on The Hudson's Bay Company to send out a party for further search. Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of The Hudson's Bay Company territories for thirty-four years, ordered James Anderson and James Stewart, officers of the Company, to descend the Great Fish River, and in 1855, on Montreal Island, they came upon the wreckage of the last miserable camp where death by starvation had overtaken Franklin's remaining men. Dr. John Rae was given ten thousand pounds, returning to London where he was nationally acclaimed. After certain further service rendered the Company he died in London in 1893.

We have referred to the payment of government pensions and the search for Sir John Franklin merely as indicative of the close relation borne by the "Company" to the Crown, a relation paralleling the career of the East India Company which eventually brought India into the British Empire just as the "Company" brought what is now Canada under the Crown. Adventurers yes, but what a glorious breed of men they were. Profit was the initial motive but the by-product of exploration, the spread of civilization, and the expansion of Empire for a growing British population, so far transcended the pound and shilling element as to make same look insignificant. When one reads the story of the men who made the "Company," largely recruited from the northern and western isles of Scotland, where a rigorous climate like that of the Scandinavian peninsula yet bears and nurtures men of stout bodies and fearless souls, it is not improper to say that the Almighty had a hand in the creation of the "Company." We will try to sketch, briefly, at best, some of the greatest of these men.

Destiny played a strong part in throwing the task of building an Empire north of what is now United States territory. We are all familiar with the work of exploration done by Lewis and Clark who had come overland to the southern valley of the Columbia in 1805, following the naming of that great river by Captain Robert Gray in 1792. John Jacob Astor established his trading post Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811, yet these courageous souls were far behind the invasion of an even more remote and uncivilized region by the "traders and servants" of the "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers." A pair of freebooting Frenchmen, Medart Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers, a French Colonial Sergeant-Major, and his brother-

in-law, Pierre Esprit Radisson, were the first to vision a northwestern fur industry. After making a few trips into the nearby portion of what later became the "Honourable Company's" field of endeavour, which embraced all of what is now Canada west of the St. Lawrence River region, and the northern part of what is now North Dakota and Minnesota, Radisson who wrote well in the English language, prepared a journal intended to impress Charles II of England with the wealth that lay at hand in the new world. The prospectus prepared by Radisson fell into the hands of Samuel Pepys, the great diarist, and though no mention of the enterprise is made by Pepys in his diary, the papers were found after his death, narrowly escaping being sold to a London shopkeeper for wrapping paper. The hard, bitter experiences of the *coureur de bois*, the trader and trapper, are well expressed by Radisson in his writings:

"What fairer bastion (of self-confidence) than a good tongue, especially when one sees his owne chimney smoak, or when we can kiss our owne wives or kisse our neighbour's wife with ease and delight? It is a strange (different) thing when victualls are wanting, worke whole nights & dayes, lye downe on the bare ground, & not allways that hap, the breech in the water, the feare in the buttocks, to have the belly empty, the wearinesse in the bones, and drowsinesse of the body by the bad weather that you are to suffer, having nothing to keepe you from such calamity."



King Charles II who granted the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company on second of May, 1670.

After flirting alternately with France and the New England colonies, Radisson and Groseilliers arrived in plague and fire-ridden London in 1666, where they remained sustained by an allowance of forty shillings (\$9.60) a week from the royal pursc of Charles II. Later they were received by the King. In 1667 an individual investment of twenty pounds was secured to finance the "Company", which rose to ten thousand five hundred pounds in 1675 after a shipment of furs from the Hudson Bay district reached England. In June 1668, the *Eaglet* and *Non-such* sailed out of the Thames and the company of Gentlemen Adventurers was under way. Radisson was a glorious liar, having reported definite knowledge of a tidewater south sea within two weeks travel of Hudson Bay and the discovery of the northwest passage was made a direct obligation of the syndicate under their charter. The officers of the Company changed the name Groseilliers into Gooseberry, the English equivalent, the instructions given the masters of the two little ships reading as follows:

"When it shall Please God to bring you thither to Hudson Bay you are to saile to such place as Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Raddison shall direct you within the Bay and there endeavour to bring yor said vessels into some safe Harbour in odr to trade with the Indyans there and you are to deliver unto them the goods you carry by small parcellls with this Caution that there be no more than fifty pounds worth at a time out of each shipp and that when they returne on board with such goods as they shall have in Exchange from the Natives you stowe the same on board the Vessells before you deliver out any more. This being according to the particular advice wee have received of Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Raddison themselves . . .

"You are upon yor first arrival there to raise some fortifications upon the shore for your most convenient accommodation and safety in the prepaireing whereof both your shippes Companies are to give their mutuall assistance and you are allwaie to have extraordinary Care of your vessels to prevent any surprize.

"As soone as you have gotten together of the commodities of the Country to any considerable value you are to putt them all on board the Nonsuch ketch into wch Capt. Stanard is to remove with so many of the Company of the Eaglett Ketch as you shall Judge convenient to saile her home and shall bringe along with him Mr. Gooseberry upon the said vessell and also you are to use your utmost endeavour to bring some of the copper or other mineralls of that Country making what haste you can in the dispatch of the said Vessell that so it May be out of the streights before the Ice doth hinder . . .

"You are to have in yor thoughts the discovery of the Passage into the South sea and to attempt it as occasion shall offer with the advice and direction of Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Radisson, or one of them they having told us that it but 7 daies padling or sailing from the River where they intend to trade and Harbour unto the stinking Lake and not above 7 daies more to the streight wch. leads into that sea they call the South sea and from thence but forty or fifty leagues to the sea it selfe in all wch. streight it Ebbs and flows by meanes whereof the passage up and downe will be quicke and if it be possible you are to gett so much light in this matter before the returne of the Non-such Ketch as may encourage us the next spring to send a vessell on purpose for that discovery . . .

"Wee doe . . . declare that if by accident you meete with any sea horse or mors teeth or make advantage by killing of whales It is to be made good to our accompt. Lastly we desire and require you to use the said Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Radisson with all manner of civility and courtesy and to take care that all your company doe beare a perticular respect unto them they being the persons upon whose credit wee have undertaken this expedition . . . You are to keepe exact Journalls."

"Signed.

Rupert
Craven
J. Hayes

Albemarle
G. Carteret
P. Coleton"

You are to "keepe exact Journalls." Two hundred and sixty-nine years have passed since this order was written, and the Agents and Factors of the Company yet close the day with a detail of the previous twenty-four hours happenings. Some of the old journals were written in the early days with a quill pen, blood used for ink, but written, even though the writer was four thousand miles from headquarters. A minor item perhaps but the symbol of obedience to their trust. Many of these men doubtless had in mind the Master's words, "Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

The Royal Charter, containing nearly seven thousand words of involved English legal phases, covering five large sheets of parchment with a gigantic seal, gave to the Company the sole right to "Trade for Furrs, Mineralls and other considerable commodities," and as a symbol of obligation to the Crown it provided for "yielding and paying yearly to us our heires and Successors * * * two Elkes and two Black beavers whensoever and as often as wee our heires and Successors shall happen to enter into the said Countryes." When the present

Duke of Windsor as Prince of Wales was in Winnipeg in 1927, the "Company's" representatives gave two Elk heads and two black beaver skins to the then heir to the throne of England. The obligation entered into on May 2, 1670 was carried out. Charles II died in 1685 but the adventure begun by the *courers de bois* and the King carried on.

The Company's men made little complaint of the intense cold suffered through the long arctic winters providing they had food, wild game a substantial portion of their diet. The long marches through the muskeg swamps, were trying, but the greatest trial of all was the mosquitoes that stung "like great wasps that wee are nothing in the world but knots and bumps." Frequently neither fish, fowl nor venison was to be found, but there was always the journal to write up however difficult the circumstances. On 1744 the "Company" sent out orders reading as follows:

"The English and French having declared war against each other, and the War with Spain still continuing we do hereby direct you to be always on your Guard and keep a good Watch; and that you keep all your Men as near Home as possible. Trees and bushes are to be levelled within cannon shot, 'which we compute to be a Mile,' and 'you are to keep up and repair your Palisadoes.' Small arms must be cleaned regularly and kept loaded. Indians were to be employed as scouts. Secrete signals between the forts and Company ships were given. 'You are to fire point blank upon any ship sloop or vessel that come near the Factory unless they make the true Signal and answer yours. Dependents of a man killed in defence of Company property would receive thirty pounds. The loss of a limb earned a similar amount, with appropriate rewards for conspicuous bravery.'"

Perhaps the sums paid to dependents and injured men was the first "Workmen's Compensation" paid in the western world. A growing number of English were taking service with the "Company," men who could go native, live and travel among Indians without loss of morale. Somehow the Celt and Saxon failed to accept generally the theory that an Indian wife was better than no wife at all. There were exceptions.

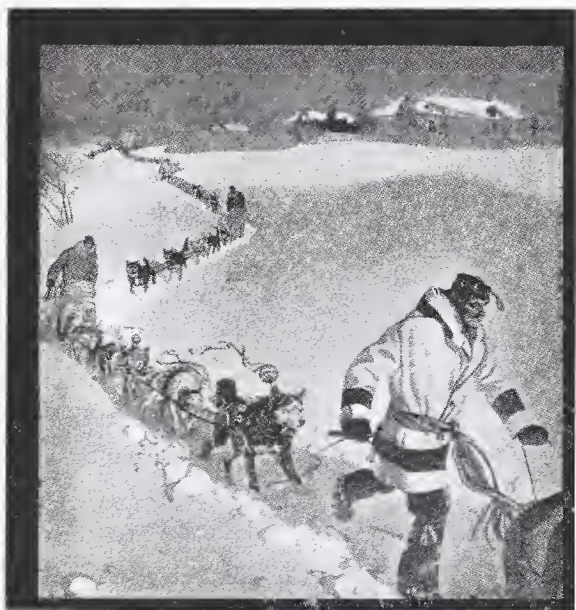
In 1759 Wolfe took Quebec for England, and the French influence in America ended, and then a new situation arose to trouble the "Company". British traders from lower Canada began to flock in bringing their beads, knives and cloth, into the trading area by dog sledge. The "Company" depending on ship transport through Hudson Strait and into the Bay, found that the Indians preferred to have the traders come to them rather than they go to the "Company's" trading posts on Hudson

Bay. With this motley company of individualists came the "master Pedlars," the Northwest Company, who took the continent at one fell swoop. This regal company of lawless adventurers, reckless, energetic, brought their canoes and goods from Montreal to Grand Portage on Lake Superior fifteen hundred miles, challenging the supremacy of the "Company". In a document by The Champlain Society published in 1934, there may be found the following vivid story:

"The story of the Nor'-Westers, though not without its darker pages, is a brilliant chapter in the history of Canada. No braver or more picturesque band of adventurers ever put it to the touch, to gain or lose it all. Some of them were French-Canadian traders and voyageurs, the sons of those who had followed La Verendrye to the rivers and prairies of the West in the dying days of the French regime. Others were American frontiersmen who had served their apprenticeship in the fur-trade in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Most of them were Scottish Highlanders, the sons of those who had come to Canada in Wolfe's army or as United Empire Loyalists in the American Revolution. The number of them who were connected with that gallant regiment, the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders, is remarkable; and it is no less remarkable that the numerous Frasers, McTavishes, and McGillivrays, who played such an important part in the history of the North West Company, nearly all came from Lord Lovat's estates. The names of the North West Company partners sounds like a roll-call of the clans at Culloden. These men were hardy, courageous, shrewd, and proud. They spent a good part of their lives traveling incredible distances in birch-bark canoes, shooting rapids, or navigating inland seas. They were wrecked and drowned. They suffered hunger and starvation. They were robbed and murdered by the Indians, and sometimes by one another. They fell the victims of smallpox, syphilis, and rum. Yet they conquered half a continent, and they built up a commercial empire, the like of which North America at least has never seen."

Always on the offensive, Washington Irving called them the "Lords of the Lakes and Forest," but without restraining influences they outreached their own strength and in 1821 they surrendered the field, merging with the "Company". The boatman's song that rang through the Canadian woods was musical, but the dour Scots and the less temperamental English who were committed to order won in the end.

Let us come back to the great men who made an Empire in the north for England. Alexander



The last dog teams leaving Lower Fort Garry, on the Red River, 1909.

(From a painting by Charles Comfort)

Mackenzie from Stornoway in the western Hebrides, after serving as a clerk in Montreal for five years and three years as a fur trader, was sent at the age of twenty-four into the Athabasca country. Handsome, powerful and intelligent, Mackenzie was a born leader of men, and disliking the solitude of fur trading he planned a campaign of discovery. Mastering canoe travel, he in the summer of 1789, in one hundred and two days, covered three thousand miles, mapping the longest river on the continent which now bears his name. MacKay states that "on the very day, July 14, 1789, that the mobs in the streets of Paris were storming the Bastille, Mackenzie set up a post on Whale Island on the Arctic coast to mark the limit of his endeavor." Indicative of the mental inclinations of Mackenzie, he year after year, sent out for books that were packed by canoe and portage across half the continent, the fame of his personal library growing until the traders gave the name of his post, "Little Athens." Mackenzie won knighthood and a fortune, retiring at last to Scotland where he died March 11, 1820.

One of the great men who served the "Company" was David Thompson, a product of the London Blue Coat School. The Blue Coat School was a charitable institution for orphans, founded in 1553, an adjunct of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, London, and moved to Horsham in Sussex, in 1902. Out of this school came some famous men, Leigh Hunt, Samuel Taylor, Charles Lamb and others, all however of a later day. Samuel Pepys in an

entry in his diary under date of April 2, 1662, said of the Blue Coat boys of his day: "Mr. Moore came to me, and he and I walked to the Spittle an hour or two before my Lord Mayor and the blew-coat boys come, which at last they did, and a fine sight of charity it is indeed." David Thompson, the poor "blew-coat," who, (as do the boys of this day yet do), wore a long blue coat and orange stockings modelled on the fashions of 1553, has been described as "the greatest land geographer the British race has ever produced." Thompson served the "Company" from 1784 to 1797, joining the Northwest Company in 1804. This quiet unassuming man traveled from the Great Lakes and the head waters of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia, surveying and mapping. He married a half-breed woman who bore him sixteen children. After serving on surveys of the Canada-United States boundaries, he died at Longueuil near Montreal, in extreme poverty and neglect.

The stilted formality of the journal entries and letters written on "Company" matters reveals the exactness of mind that imbued the "Company's" agents. Perhaps the one great exception to this rule was Henry Kelsey, who came to the "Company" in 1684 when but fourteen years of age. Kelsey won a high place in the history of the "Company" and Canada even though some of his reports were written in doggerel verse. On June 12, 1690, Kelsey, age twenty, started up the Hayes river into the unknown west. Here follows a portion of his report:

"In sixteen hundred & ninety'th year
I set forth as plainly may appear . . .
And for my masters interest I did soon
Sett from ye house (York Fort) ye twealth of
June

Then up ye River I with heavy heart
Did take my way & and from all English part
To live amongst ye Natives of this place
If god permits me for one two years space
The Inland Country of Good report hath been
By Indians but by English yet not seen . . .
Got on ye borders of ye stone Indian Country
I took possession on ye tenth Instant July
And for my masters I speaking for ym all
This neck of land I deerings point did call
Distance from hency by Judgement at yet les
From ye house six hundred miles southwest
Through Rivers wch run strong with falls,
thirty three Carriages five lakes in all."

"Before the summer was over Kelsey left the bush country for the Canadian prairie in his search for the Stony Indians. He was the first white man to see the buffalo on the Canadian plains.

"And then you have beast of severall kind
The one is a black a Buffillo great

Another is an outgrown Bear wch is good
 meat . . .
 He is mans food & he makes food of man . . .
 This plain affords nothing but Beast & grass
 And over it in three days time we past . . .
 It being about forty six miles wide . . .
 At deerings point after the frost
 I set up their a Certain Cross
 In token of my being there
 Cut out on 'it ye date of year
 And Likewise to veryfie the same
 Added to my master sir Edward deerings
 name."

More than a hundred years later John McKay made this Christmas day, 1799, entry in his report: "I had the honour of my Neighbours (from the Northwest fort) company to dinner; your Honour has the honour of bearing the expenses." So we can say that the British ex-patriate did occasionally smile.

We now speak of a personable young man a Scottish peer, Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, educated and cultured, with a background of ancestry, an Edinburgh University education plus a year of travel on the Continent. Sir Walter Scott was his intimate friend and he had some acquaintance with Lord Byron, withal the fighting blood of seven centuries coursed in his veins, and he was possessed of humanitarian sensibilities. Marrying in 1807, his wife brought him certain shares in the "Company," so he left comfort and surety to enter upon a ten year struggle with The Northwest Company in remote America. Lord Selkirk, "A gentleman unafraid," seemed not to sense the rough and rugged tactics of the rival company's fur traders. He looked upon The Northwest Company as a menace to law and liberty. The story of Lord Selkirk and his settlement on the banks of the Red River, upon which our father travelled to Fort Garry for his British pension in 1873, a passenger on the steamer Selkirk, is one of the most unique in the history of British colonization. When but thirty, Selkirk committed himself to the work of finding new homes in America under the British flag for Scottish crofters, who were being turned out of their cottages in their own land.

In May, 1811, the "Company" granted Selkirk one hundred and sixteen thousand square miles, which today includes parts of Manitoba, Minnesota and North Dakota, a territory more than three hundred forty miles square. The Northwest Company rose up in arms, objecting to "The man with the plow" being placed directly across the route over which their transportation moved. Murder, arson, the destruction of crops and starvation, marked the early history of the Red River settlements. Vicious half-breeds were employed by the Northwest Company's

agents to destroy the settlers, and the high point was reached on June 19, 1816, when a party of half-breeds disguised as Indians attacked the settlers at Seven Oaks, in what is now the heart of the city of Winnipeg. Twenty-one settlers were killed, all but a few of the remainder captured. It was four years before the end of the Northwest Company came, a just reward for their corrupt and violent methods. Selkirk fought on. Lawsuits and broken health took their toll. His loss was one hundred thousand pounds, nearly a half million of our money. McKay said:

"Lord Selkirk died in Pau, France, on April 8, 1820, age forty-nine. A month earlier Sir Alexander Mackenzie had died. In these two Scotsmen had been the very antitheses of the conflict. One the hard trader-explorer, grasping wealth, untrammelled by humanitarian principles on far horizons; the other the student-philanthropist, born to wealth, endowed with moral courage, sensitive, generous and well-meaning. 'I never knew in my life a man of more generous distinction,' wrote Walter Scott of Selkirk."

The "Company" was now well into the nineteenth century when George Simpson, to be later known as the "Little Emperor" came into its employ. Born at Loch Broom, Ross-Shire, Scotland, in 1787, the illegitimate son of George Simpson, he was raised by a kinswoman, receiving a sound education. Simpson reached Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, in June 1820, then thirty-three years of age. With no training other than that of a London counting house, Simpson fell directly into the last despairing battle of the Northwest Company. His was a fighting apprenticeship to fur trading which he never forgot, and that winter he carried the offensive into the very heart of the Canadian rivals' trading ground. The Northwest Company surrendered to the old "Company" and for forty years the London clerk as governor-in-chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, ruled with an absolution that won him the composite title of fur trader, merchant prince, Machiavelli and Statesman. Fortune, fame, knighthood and other honors came to George Simpson, his last great honor that of entertaining Edward Prince of Wales who visited Canada in 1860. On August 29th, after a grand military review the Prince drove to Dorval, the country home of Sir George located on an island in the St. Lawrence, the Prince escorted across the river by one hundred painted and feathered Iroquois in decorated canoes. Three days later Sir George was seized by apoplexy, and on the morning of the seventh day after he was stricken he died. "The Little Emperor's light has gone out after he basked in a final

blaze of glory," wrote Chief Trader Dugald MacTavish.

Space forbids mention of many great men in the fur trade. Dr. John McLoughlin, physician and fur trader, was a power in the Northwest Company, later rising to position and power in the Hudson's Bay Company. Dr. John Rae who came upon the first authentic trace of the Franklin tragedy was another great man. A young Scot, R. M. Ballahtyne, came to the "Company" in 1841 as a clerk at twenty pounds a year. He served seven years at Norway House and Seven Islands, returning to Scotland to win fame as a writer of books for boys. John Rowand, Chief Factor at Fort Edmonton, died after twenty-two years of service, proving to be one of the most influential men serving among the wild tribes of the plains. Dying, he requested that his body be buried among his own people in Lower Canada. Sir George Simpson had the body placed in a keg of rum and carried in his own canoe to Red River and rather than chance superstitious *voyageurs* en route to Montreal, he had the remains shipped from York Factory to England and thence to Montreal by ship. Such was the sanctity accorded the plighted word by these men. That spirit yet lives. A quarter of a century ago an engineer friend working in the jungles of Central America, saw a youth die of fever away from civilization. This man had pledged his word to the boy's mother to bring him back to her, and so he buried the body in a marked grave, and two years later, he returned to exhume the bones which he carried back with him in a large suitcase. In so far as was possible, this now aging man kept his word.

James Douglas who had been with the Northwest Company for a year before the merger, rose to great heights with the "Company" and the British government. In 1840 he was Chief Factor in the Columbia District. The fight between Great Britain and the United States for territory was on when Douglas founded Fort Victoria where the beautiful city of Victoria, known as "a little bit of old England" now stands. The Democratic party chose as a slogan "fifty-four, forty or fight," meaning the present southern boundary of Alaska, or war. Polk, a Democrat, was elected and the cry died down and Douglas held Vancouver Island to the Crown. Douglas left the "Company" after forty years service, and in 1863 he was knighted, living for thirteen years, honored and respected.

In 1857, a British parliamentary enquiry made it plain that the sun of the royally chartered monopoly was sinking toward the horizon. In 1869 the company yielded up its feudal proprietorship of two hundred years. The growing colony of British Columbia was looking eastward and in the east "The Canadas" were looking westward. Empire was

in the air. The claims of the colonizer with his cry for land! land! land! transcended the traditional rights of the fur trader. With the disbanded "Grand Army of the Republic," crossing the Mississippi and Missouri south of the Canadian boundary, settlers began to stream into Hudson's Bay Company territory and the dreams of Lord Selkirk were coming into realization. On July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada was proclaimed, and it remained but for Ruperts Land and the Northwest territories to come into the Confederation. Settlers crowded the traders north into Ruperts Land until Canada bought that principality from the "Company." The covered wagon had won a victory over the *coureur de bois*, the canoe and the dog sledge. Bishop Berkeley's, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way," was again proven to be more than a figure of speech.

The last of the great men to make history for the "Company" was Donald A. Smith, Highland apprentice clerk, Chief Factor, speculator and railroad builder. Smith was for twenty-five years Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Knighted as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, he served as empire-builder, philanthropist and statesman. Smith's connection with the "Company" lasted over seventy-six years, coming to it from Forres in Elginshire, Scotland, at eighteen, he was still a Labrador fur trader at forty-two. It fell to Smith to effect the surrender of the "Company's" claim to Empire to the Dominion, and it was Smith who met Louis Riel who organized an insurrection against the Dominion in August, 1869. Riel seized Fort Garry on November 13th, his force some five hundred half-breeds from the Red River valley. Riel's first act was to organize a "national committee" with himself as President. This was followed by a "provisional government," with a flag of fleur-de-lis and shamrocks (there was an Irish O'Donoghue in Riel's council) flying over Fort Garry with band music and speeches.

In August, 1870, in a drenching rain a British officer, Colonel Garnet, with eight hundred Canadian militiamen and four hundred imperial regulars, slogging through the sticky Red River mud, approached Fort Garry in skirmish order, but Riel had fled to Dakota. Colonel Garnet then thirty-seven years of age, born at Golden Bridge, County Dublin, Ireland, the son of an army officer, thought perhaps that he had won all the fame and honors the years would bring to him. Garnet saw duty in the Crimea before Sevastopol, in China and thence to India, where he served at the final relief of Lucknow. Garnet served with the Anglo-French expedition into China in 1860, with peace-time service thereafter until he went to the relief of Fort Garry. In 1873 he was sent to Ashanti where his success

was such as to win him the thanks of Parliament, a grant of twenty-five thousand pounds, and many honors. Later he conducted the "Nile Campaign," including the expedition to Khartum, for the relief of Gordon, finding when he arrived that Khartum had fallen and Gordon was dead. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley of Cairo and Wolseley, later created a Viscount and a Knight of St. Patrick. Wolseley died at Mentone, France, March 25, 1913, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral among Britain's great.

Riel likewise deserves a few words, living as he did within the memory of many who saw the west come into full flower. Born at St. Boniface on the Red River in either 1844 or 1847, and though known as a half-breed or Metis, and though with both Indian and Irish ancestors, his blood was mainly French. Riel was said to have been flighty, vain and mystical, and his judicial murder of Thomas Scott, an Orangeman from Ontario, on March 4, 1870, aroused all English speaking Canada. Later, twice elected to the Dominion Parliament, he did not sit therein, and in 1878-9 he spent a year in an insane asylum, living quietly in Montana from 1879 to 1884, returning to Canada in 1884 where he organized a second insurrection. On August 1, 1885, he was found guilty of treason and was hanged at Regina, November 16, 1885. We have referred at some length to the career of Riel for the reason that Donald Smith who was Riel's prisoner for three weeks and who dealt with him patiently for a year, carried through his campaign without bloodshed, until Colonel Garnet and his force made their appearance. Smith died not without undergoing much criticism of the way the Canadian Pacific was managed and the manner in which he accumulated his fortune. He passed away in January, 1914, at the age of ninety-four leaving much of his fortune of nearly five million pounds to charity. "Strachona and Mount Royal" had a lowly beginning, but out of sheer perseverance, genius, and force of character, he reached Olympian heights. He was the last of the great Governors of the Company.

The work of trading beads, knives and cloth for furs is now but a small fraction of the "Company's" activities, instead it is a land holder, and trader of the world's finest merchandise for cash. A great chain of department stores now make up its major activity. In Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria and Saskatoon, are to be found great merchandising marts, over which the old Hudson's Bay Company flag flies, with a coat-of-arms over the door. A final word on the Northwest Passage the finding of which was made the duty of the "Company" in its charter of 1670. Poets, dreamers, geographers and adventurers, sang, wrote and talk-

ed of the short route to China and the Orient. Queen Elizabeth was imbued with the belief that the passage existed. The Straights of Magellan ran fast and dangerous and the distance around the "Horn" was a formidable obstacle to trade. The "Company" was harrassed and hounded for nearly two hundred years, for the failure of its traders and explorers to find the passage that Radisson and Gooseberry had told Charles II was easy to navigate. The "Company's" men who struggled through the most formidable wilderness in the world, thousands upon thousands of miles, said "No." The others said "Yes." But these hardy Britishers were right, there is no passage that is navigable. Time vindicated the traders.

Let us close with the summation of the work of the "Gentlemen Adventurers" as written by Douglas MacKay, in his memorable history:

"* * * as orderly scholarship assembles the pattern of the past, the fabric of history appears. Here and there the thread is broken; now and then there is a stain; but it is a whole cloth, woven by the active minds and toiling hands of men, with occasional brilliant strands upon a field of hodden grey. A long and honest piece, and every thread is a story of men and their money, their ships, their guns, their women and children, their furs, their ambitions, failures, their courage and cowardice, all in the service of a great Company."

Run of the Mine

The Present and Future Employment Situation

THIS United States of ours has for some years suffered an unsatisfactory employment situation. Looking back over the past six years the problem has been one of unemployment, while today, with millions yet on relief, direct and indirect, there is a real shortage of skilled and even semi-skilled labor, a condition which will grow as the years pass.

Reformers, economists, labor leaders and even churchmen, continuously refer to the present as a mechanistic age, and they are correct. This, however, is not a new condition, one which the employers of labor have created in the past decade or two. On the other hand, the transition from the cruder methods of work to those which now largely govern, has come about slowly.

Michelangelo, artist, architect and builder, who died in 1564, was the first man of repute to introduce labor saving machinery. Builder Angelo, noticing that two men were required to carry the

hand-barrows of his day, (whether empty or loaded with material), conceived the idea of putting a wheel between the shafts at one end of the barrow, this wheel taking the place of one of the two men. The new machine was found to be more mobile, would carry a heavier load than the hand barrow, and actually made it possible for one man to do even more work than had been done by two. Michelangelo thus became the world's first efficiency engineer.

Other changes came in due time. Malthus, the English clergyman who died in 1834, in his famous essay on the growth of population, predicted that some check on the increase in the numbers of the human race must be established, if world starvation was to be averted. Cyrus McCormick invented the harvesting machine in the middle of the nineteenth century and the theories of Malthus went up in smoke. McCormick met a special situation, but the invention of the steam engine changed the world situation and the real mechanistic age then commenced.

Other great inventions followed: the cotton gin, the power loom, the shift from the charcoal iron furnace to the blast furnace, the development of the railroads, which was merely the application of steam in another form, and then the harnessing of electricity which again made it possible to transmit the power of steam, far and wide, with the production of cheap light. The discovery of crude oil in large quantities was another step toward mechanization, making it possible to develop the internal combustion engine, which in turn brought the automobile and the airplane into being. All of these inventions carried important sequential implications, the development of the railroads opening great domains of agricultural, grazing, and mineral lands, to settlement and production. The automobile was responsible for the construction of the greatest system of highways that the world ever saw, 510,722 miles in all on January 1, 1935.

The trouble with this country of ours is that in recent years too large a percentage of our people have developed the "give me" state of mind. Hundreds of thousands want government jobs (not government work), and the schools are turning out thousands who think that they are the real governing class, competent to direct the industrial and business affairs of the world, even before they have established an individual earning capacity.

Restricting hours of work and consequent production is the favorite solution offered by many, forgetting that any restriction on output adds to unit capital, depreciation, taxation and obsolescence charges. Whatever sum is absorbed by the producer of "consumer goods" in this way, leaves just so much less for labor. What we want is production

with an increased consumption to keep the wheels turning. Out of 41,614,248 persons found to be employed in gainful occupations in the United States in 1930, 8,549,511 were females. It is dangerous to comment on the taking over of man's work by women, but more women in homes and less at desks and in mills, might make for a better and happier world. We, however, have no plan for taking the women out of the trenches.

We have little patience with the hapless souls who think that the Utopia that John Mitchell talked so much of, can be brought about by damming up the minds of men. More and more Marconis, Edisons, Westinghouses, and their equals will appear as the years pass, and the return of all our citizens to the independence of soul and mind that distinguished the people who made this nation what it is, is one way out.

This Monthly Task of Ours

NEARLY every month we find it necessary to spend several hours of off-peak time, preparing some kind of an article for *The Employees' Magazine*. The article that appears in this issue "The Honourable Company" took all of one hot Sunday to prepare, with much running here and there for references. On this particular Sunday we cut church. Some of our readers may say, after reading this effort of ours, "better to have gone to church." We will say a word on summer church attendance later on.

One cannot read the history of the great Hudson's Bay Company, the oldest chartered corporation on the western hemisphere, without marvelling at the men who, scattered over that vast frozen fastness was its soul. Some of them came to the "Company" leaving a background of privation and poverty behind them. One of these men reached the seats of the mighty, bearing the "bar sinister" on his escutcheon. These men did bring really something with them, without which they never could have survived the long, depressing Arctic years of association with an inferior race. Cold, hunger, homesickness, the extraordinary physical demands made upon them, were all overcome through that sense of individual and racial superiority that has ever been the mainstay of strong men.

There were two other qualifications that lent strength to these lonely souls. They brought with them an abiding and ingrained belief in God. Where they were followers of John Knox, they read the Bible "The Scottish Confession of Faith" and "Harvey's Meditations"; those who subscribed to the Church of England, made the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer their guide; and those who came from the hills and glens of northern and

western Scotland, whose people yet rested their salvation in the church brought from Ireland by the monks of Iona in the sixth century, read their missals, told their beads, and made the sign of the Cross with a devoutness that could not fail to help keep them in leash.

The second acquired qualification these men brought with them, was the splendid grounding in elementary mathematics and the discipline gained by reading and studying the old classics, explained and expounded by their teachers. With what would today be looked upon as less than high school mathematics, these men did not hesitate to go out in the wilderness with the crude compass and sextant of that day, surveying thousands of miles of river and coast line so accurately that their maps yet stand as correct. There was not much softness in the early days of the "Company," if such had existed the world would have been less cushy for those who followed them. We can all take our hats off to the "Gentlemen Adventurers."

Reverting for a moment to summer church attendance, we are given to wonder if some of the lack of interest in religion today is not due to the fact that a large number of the churches are either substantially shut up, or put on "half speed" for weeks and months, while their clergy go to some cool resort leaving their followers to their own devices. There may be no relation between a church organization and a well administered corporation or business, but the fact remains that a good customer is an asset to a business, and loyal communicants are likewise necessary to a church. These are but random thoughts but perhaps worth thinking about.

A Safety Lesson

THE "Manning Monitor" of Manning, Iowa, a town of less than 2,000 population, printed last month the story that follows; as poignantly sad a story as was ever written. When this man's story was written by him, his son lay in a hospital bed, the victim of a head-on automobile collision, in which five youths lost their lives, others desperately injured. This is what the father of Forest Sparks wrote:

"I wish every boy and girl who drives recklessly could suffer as Forest is suffering—for just one hour.

"Forest will suffer for days—weeks and months. If he lives, he will be crippled for life.

"No, I am not bitter at young folks. I don't want you to think I am cruel—but, if they could suffer the torture Forest is going through for just one hour, never again would they endanger their own lives and the lives of others.

"For 19 years, his mother and I have looked after him, hoped for him—done everything we could to help him prepare himself for manhood.

"Now look! There he lies with both legs broken and splintered. One ankle is literally crushed. There's a great cut on his head. The nurse says he is deaf in one ear—probably due to concussion.

"Four of the boys who were in the car are dead—dead, I tell you! They can't talk. They can't tell what happened. They are gone. I knew all of them—know their folks. It's terrible.

"One of the boys who was not hurt told me that Forest kept warning the driver to stop racing. Forest has never been reckless. He told his grandmother that morning that he did not want to make that trip to East Lansing. He seemed to have a dread that something might happen.

"You can tell the fathers and mothers who read your newspaper for me that they too have a responsibility in letting their boys and girls drive cars recklessly.

"Yes, and another thing—when the faculty of a school starts a bunch of young boys out on the highway in a car together to attend some school project, they have a share of the responsibility.

"I don't believe they have a right to take that chance.

"I don't want to be unfair. I want to think sanely about this thing, but I tell you when I see my boy lying there all broken and crushed, I cannot help but think, think—and pray."

The boy died the next day.

Labor Day Celebrations

Reliance, Superior and Rock Springs held separate Labor Day celebrations.

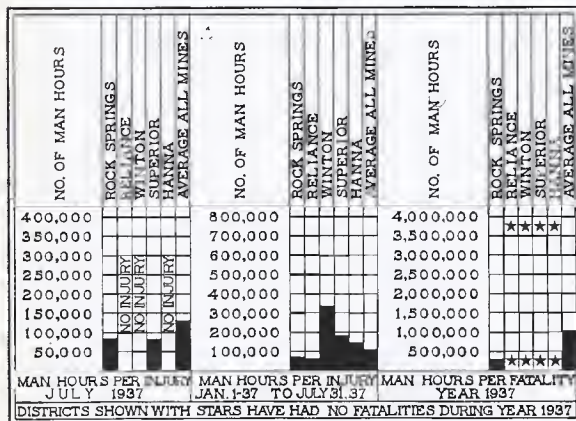
Reliance had ball games on Sunday and Monday, the children were treated to candy, fruit and ice cream, while races and other sport contests were put on for persons of all ages. The whole wound up with a free dance at the Bungalow. A ton of watermelons was distributed and partaken of in what was termed a "watermelon bust."

Rock Springs started its many free events with soft-ball games and sports contests on Sunday morning, the afternoon being devoted to similar games, races, etc., for the youngsters, all being held at the High School stadium in the presence of huge crowds. A parade Monday morning, at which labor turned out in big numbers was a feature; free movies and treats; in the afternoon the Rialto was well filled to witness a home talent show and addresses by prominent labor leaders. The evening

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» » » Make It Safe « « «

July Accident Graph



Two injuries occurred during the month of July. One in Superior "B" Mine and one in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. The injury in "B" Mine was the first it has had this year, which is a good record, and only through hard work can it be maintained. No. 8 Mine has had seven injuries to date which is an average of one per month for the first seven months. This is not as good as we would like to have but there is some satisfaction in the fact that there were fifty-nine days between the last two injuries, this being from June 1 to July 29, and shows some improvement, which, if it continues, should show No. 8 Mine with several "No Injury" months.

Comparing the record to date with the same period for last year it is still lagging by nearly 3,000 man hours. Compared with the period at the end of June of this year we are just about the same number of man hours ahead. "Let us continue to improve."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES JULY, 1937

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	30,408	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	36,176	1	36,176
Rock Springs Outside	17,824	0	No Injury
Total.....	84,408	1	84,408
Reliance No. 1.....	23,303	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	8,232	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	8,841	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,376	0	No Injury

Winton No. 1.....	13,776	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	5,383	0	No Injury
Total.....	19,159	0	No Injury

Superior "B"	22,414	1	22,414
Superior "C"	23,793	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	21,245	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	15,631	0	No Injury
Total.....	83,083	1	83,083

Hanna No. 4.....	25,130	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,783	0	No Injury
Total.....	36,913	0	No Injury

All Districts, 1937...	263,939	2	131,970
All Districts, 1936...	303,048	5	60,610

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1937

Rock Springs No. 4..	205,359	1	205,359
Rock Springs No. 8..	258,447	7	36,921
Rock Springs Outside	124,164	0	No Injury
Total.....	587,970	8	73,496

Reliance No. 1.....	206,682	2	103,341
Reliance No. 7.....	50,190	3	16,730
Reliance Outside ...	66,248	0	No Injury
Total.....	323,120	5	64,624

Winton No. 1.....	276,136	1	276,136
Winton Outside	58,352	0	No Injury
Total.....	334,488	1	334,488

Superior "B"	143,283	1	143,283
Superior "C"	151,760	1	151,760
Superior "D".....	140,287	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	109,480	1	109,480
Total.....	544,810	3	181,603

Hanna No. 4.....	217,084	2	108,542
Hanna Outside	83,445	0	No Injury
Total.....	300,529	2	150,265

All Districts, 1937..	2,090,917	19	110,048
All Districts, 1936..	2,031,821	18	112,879

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31, 1937.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to July, 1937

TWO more sections were dropped from the "No-Injury" column during the month of July: namely, Section No. 15 in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine and Section No. 1 in Superior "B" Mine. This means that two more men will lose their chance to participate in the drawing for the five-passenger automobile when the year is over, but of greater importance is the fact that two more men have received painful injuries, the elimination of which is the real object of our safety program. Thirteen of our eighty-five underground sections and one of the five outside sections have had injuries. No section has had more than two injuries, and nine of the fourteen sections have had only one injury

each. To date, for the year, we have worked 110,048 man hours per injury; this is an improvement over last month. The trend is in the right direction. Let us keep it that way. Remember, to get a chance on the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—at the end of the year, you must not have been injured during the year.

A safety slogan handed into this office during the month read: "BE ALERT; DON'T GET HURT." It will be a grand feeling when the year is over to know that we have not sustained a disabling injury, but how much finer it will be to know that, in addition to not having been hurt ourselves, we were not responsible for someone else's being hurt:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries		
1. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	28,847	0	No Injury	
2. Ed While	Hanna	4, Section 5	28,784	0	No Injury	
3. John Cukale	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	27,825	0	No Injury	
4. Joe Goyen	Superior	B, Section 5	27,755	0	No Injury	
5. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	26,698	0	No Injury	
6. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	25,746	0	No Injury	
7. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	25,718	0	No Injury	
8. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	25,480	0	No Injury	
9. Thomas Whalen	Superior	C, Section 2	25,361	0	No Injury	
10. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	25,193	0	No Injury	
11. R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 9	25,130	0	No Injury	
12. Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	25,039	0	No Injury	
13. Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	24,801	0	No Injury	
14. Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	23,408	0	No Injury	
15. Stewart Law	Superior	C, Section 3	22,764	0	No Injury	
16. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	22,736	0	No Injury	
17. W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1, Section 5	22,155	0	No Injury	
18. Sam Gillilan	Superior	D, Section 2	22,127	0	No Injury	
19. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	21,980	0	No Injury	
20. Alfred Leslie	Superior	B, Section 7	21,658	0	No Injury	
21. Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	21,511	0	No Injury	
22. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	21,308	0	No Injury	
23. Homer Grove	Reliance	1, Section 4	21,303	0	No Injury	
24. Thos. Robinson	Superior	D, Section 3	21,224	0	No Injury	
25. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	21,126	0	No Injury	
26. L. F. Gordon	Superior	B, Section 3	20,790	0	No Injury	
27. Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	20,699	0	No Injury	
28. Henry Bays	Superior	D, Section 6	20,230	0	No Injury	
29. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	20,128	0	No Injury	
30. Paul Cox	Superior	D, Section 5	20,181	0	No Injury	
31. D. K. Wilson	Reliance	1, Section 10	19,404	0	No Injury	
32. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	19,397	0	No Injury	
33. Enoch Sims	Reliance	1, Section 7	19,341	0	No Injury	
34. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	19,166	0	No Injury	
35. John Peterneil	Winton	1, Section 3	19,040	0	No Injury	
36. W. B. Rae	Hanna	4, Section 1	19,033	0	No Injury	

37.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1,	Section 9	18,753	0	No Injury
38.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	18,746	0	No Injury
39.	Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	18,592	0	No Injury
40.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1,	Section 10	18,501	0	No Injury
41.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	18,487	0	No Injury
42.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	18,277	0	No Injury
43.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	18,263	0	No Injury
44.	Nick Conzatti, Sr.	Superior	D,	Section 1	18,130	0	No Injury
45.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section 2	18,116	0	No Injury
46.	Steve Welch	Reliance	1,	Section 8	18,018	0	No Injury
47.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	17,983	0	No Injury
48.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	17,815	0	No Injury
49.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	17,437	0	No Injury
50.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	17,423	0	No Injury
51.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	17,402	0	No Injury
52.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	17,402	0	No Injury
53.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	17,402	0	No Injury
54.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	17,122	0	No Injury
55.	Ed Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section 6	16,891	0	No Injury
56.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	16,541	0	No Injury
57.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	16,450	0	No Injury
58.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	16,443	0	No Injury
59.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	16,219	0	No Injury
60.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	15,428	0	No Injury
61.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	15,372	0	No Injury
62.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	15,295	0	No Injury
63.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	14,007	0	No Injury
64.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	13,664	0	No Injury
65.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	12,971	0	No Injury
66.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 7	12,670	0	No Injury
67.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	11,956	0	No Injury
68.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	10,871	0	No Injury
69.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	10,626	0	No Injury
70.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	9,464	0	No Injury
71.	George Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	8,316	0	No Injury
72.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section 8	5,026	0	No Injury
73.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	26,012	1	26,012
74.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	24,388	1	24,388
75.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	43,624	2	21,812
76.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	21,546	1	21,546
77.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 9	21,000	1	21,000
78.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	15,722	1	15,722
79.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section 1	15,337	1	15,337
80.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	15,085	1	15,085
81.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	10,472	1	10,472
82.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	20,804	2	10,402
83.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	19,397	2	9,699
84.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	17,472	2	8,736
85.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	13,139	2	6,570

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	124,164	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	83,445	0	No Injury
3. William Telck	Reliance	66,248	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	58,352	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward	Superior	109,480	1	109,480
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937		2,090,917	19	110,048
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		2,031,821	18	112,879

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY meetings for the month of July were held August 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 at Superior, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Hanna, respectively, the meetings being well attended. This was especially noticeable at Rock Springs where there were over 450 men in attendance. The novelty prizes given at all districts created considerable interest. All of the prizes are useful and remember you must be present or working to win if your number is drawn.

In order to win a suit of clothes it is necessary to complete three consecutive calendar months without a compensable injury. Mines winning the suits have

completed the following consecutive number of months during this year without a compensable injury. Rock Springs No. 4 Mine—5 months, Winton—6 months, Superior "C" Mine—5 months, Superior "D" Mine—7 months (includes time worked in "E" Mine previous to March 31, 1937), Hanna No. 4 Mine—4 months.

Rock Springs No. 8 Mine and Superior "B" Mine each had one injury during the month and were ineligible to participate.

Following are the winners of the cash prizes and suit awards:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Frank X. Potocnik	J. Armstrong, Jr.	Fred Henetz	Lester Williams
Reliance No. 1	J. R. Uhren	Mike Reshet	Septimus Reay	D. K. Wilson
Reliance No. 7	James Grosso	H. M. Richardson	Alex Kvasnak	M. J. Duzik
Winton No. 1	Emil Zigich	William Kobler	Frank Kaumo	Pete Marinoff
Superior "C"	John Lenarcich	John Ambus	Delmer Phillips	A. M. Johnson
Superior "D"	Elmer Dimick	Albert Foianini	Sam Dexter	Anthony B. Dixon
Hanna No. 4	Joe Cook	M. Taccalone	Jack Crawshaw	W. B. Rae
Total	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Suits of clothes awarded: Ignatz Kudar, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Henry Wisniski, Winton No. 1 Mine; John Pollari, Superior "C" Mine; Leslie Low, Superior "D" Mine and George Tully, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs No. 8 and Superior "B" Mines were ineligible to participate.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past seven months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be awarded at the end of the year 1937.

William Batters, Rock Springs
August Gentilini, Rock Springs
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs
Marko Sikich, Rock Springs
Anton Starman, Rock Springs
Edward Willson, Rock Springs
Wells Anderson, Reliance
Mike Balen, Reliance
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance
William McPhie, Reliance
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance
Stewart Tait, Winton
Gus Ambus, Superior
Frank Buchanan, Superior
W. J. Norvell, Superior

Robert Cummings, Hanna
George Staurakakis, Hanna

First Annual Routt County Safety Day

Under the auspices of the Routt County Holmes Safety Association the first Annual Routt County Safety Day was held at Oak Creek, Colorado, July 31, 1937. The main part of the celebration was a first aid contest which was held in the morning, in which ten men's and four women's teams participated.

In the afternoon races and boxing exhibitions were held. Safety talks were given by Governor Ammons and Chief Coal Mine Inspector, Thomas Allen of Colorado; Mr. D. J. Parker of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mr. M. J. Grogan, Manager, Lynch Coal Operators Association, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Men acting as judges for the first aid contest from this district were Matt Strannigan, Colony Coal Company; W. H. Walsh, Deputy Coal Mine Inspector; Thomas Robinson, Edward Christensen and R. R. Knill of The Union Pacific Coal Com-

Man Hours of Exposure Per Injury - Seven Months 1936 and 1937 Compared

Month	YEAR 1936			YEAR 1937		
	For Month	For Period	Ratio	For Month	For Period	Ratio
January	291,952		100.0	120,139		100.0
February	335,624	313,788	104.1	87,162	101,295	84.3
March	281,704	303,093	103.8	180,461	118,887	99.0
April	144,404	239,617	82.1	82,177	109,710	91.3
May	53,584	146,601	50.2	113,288	110,221	91.7
June	87,589	132,983	45.5	94,628	107,469	89.5
July	60,610	112,879	38.7	131,970	110,048	91.6

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO JULY 31, 1937

	Underground Employees Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	162
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	2
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	39
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	45
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	199
Winton No. 7 Mine.....	356
Superior "B" Mine.....	5
Superior "C" Mine.....	162
Superior "D" Mine.....	253
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	131
	Outside Employees Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,468
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,048
Reliance Tipple	884
Winton Tipple	2,668
Superior "B" Tipple.....	2,024
Superior "C" Tipple.....	2,942
Superior "D" Tipple.....	122
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	305
	General Outside Employees Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,780
Reliance	2,052
Winton	2,265
Superior	2,537
Hanna	640

July Injuries

FRANK BUCHANAN, *American, age 38, married, two dependent children, motorman, Section No. 1, Superior "B" Mine.* Partial amputation of the first and second toes of left foot and fracture of first metatarsal of right foot. Period of disability undetermined.

Frank is the motorman on the 5 North Entry run. He was bringing a trip out of the entry and had reached Four Panel hill, which is about half way between 7 Panel and the Slope, when he noticed the trip was uncoupled from the motor and was running away. He left the motor, caught the back end of the trip and set a brake on one of the cars. The motor was coasting out in back of him and he thought he might be able to couple the cars to the motor and stop the trip but was unable to do so, and so rode the trip to the slope. As the trip stopped the motor hit the back end of it and Frank's foot was caught between the motor bumper and the link or bumper of the cars. This was an avoidable accident.

WILLIAM BATTERS, *Scotch, age 48, single, prop puller, Section No. 15, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Comminuted fracture of second and fifth metatarsal bones, right foot. Period of disability estimated two months.

The section of the mine in which Bill was working when the accident occurred has a bony top and there are numerous slips in it. He was pulling timber in a chain pillar place and had only five left to pull. The bottom was soft and it was necessary to dig under the prop before the prop puller could be used. Bill had dug under four of the five remaining props and was digging under the fifth when it sprang out and a piece of rock weighing about 50 pounds fell striking him on the foot. Extreme caution must be used at all times in work of this nature. Bill has always been considered a careful workman and an accident of this kind is regrettable.

Poems for September

WHILE we cannot but feel that the attempted shift on the part of the Irish people to the ancient Gaelic language is a mistaken piece of sentiment, more so when the whole world is moving toward the English language as a common tongue, we appreciate keenly the certain Irish poets and authors who have sought to recreate the old traditions and even the yet older mythology of their country.

Among the younger Irish poets who are so motivated, is Mr. Austin Clarke, who, while not yet forty, has won high place for himself as a Gaelic scholar and a writer of lyrical verse, fresh and clear, and often, as is much of our Celtic verse and music, hauntingly sorrowful. From the recent American edition of Mr. Clarke's "Collected Poems" we select "Pilgrimage." Padraic Colum, whose place in Irish literature is well defined, in commenting on this exquisite verse said of Clarke:

"He writes in the temper of these dispossessed men, as if he was actually trudging the road they trudged, crossing the waters they crossed, and, like them, separating themselves from the people they sing to by dealing only with the most tragic figures in their tradition. The landscape is blurred with rain; the light is the light before or after a storm."

PILGRIMAGE

"When the far south glittered
Behind the grey beaded plains,
And cloudier ships were bitted
Along the pale waves,
The showery breeze—that plies
A mile from Ara—stood
And took our boat on sand:
There by dim wells the women tied
A wish on thorn, while rainfall
Was quiet as the turning of books
In the holy schools at dawn.

"Grey holdings of rain
Had grown less with the fields,
As we came to that blessed place
Where hail and honey meet,
O Clonmacnoise was crossed
With light: those cloistered scholars,
Whose knowledge of the gospel
Is cast as metal in pure voices,
Were all rejoicing daily,
And cunning hands with gold and jewels
Brought chalices to flame.

"Loud above the grassland,
In Cashel of the towers,
We heard with the yellow candles
The chanting of the hours,
White clergy saying High Mass,
A fasting crowd at prayer,

A choir that sang before them;
And in stained glass the holy day
Was sainted as we passed
Beyond that chancel where the dragons
Are carved upon the arch.

"Treasured with chasuble,
Sun-braided, rich-cloak'd wine cup,
We saw, there, iron handbells,
Great annals in the shrine
A high-king bore to battle:
Where, from the branch of Adam,
The noble forms of language—
Brighter than green or blue enamels
Burned in white bronze—embodied
The wings and fiery animals
Which veil the chair of God.

"Beyond a rocky townland
And that last tower where ocean
Is dim as haze, a sound
Of wild confession rose:
Black congregations moved
Around the booths of prayer
To hear a saint reprove them;
And from his boat he raised a blessing
To souls that had come down
The holy mountain of the west
Or wailed still in the cloud.

"Light in the tide of Shannon
May ride at anchor half
The day and, high in spar-top
Or leather sails of their craft,
Wine merchants will have sleep;
But on a barren isle,
Where paradise is praised
At daycome, smaller than the seagulls,
We heard white Culdees pray
Until our hollow ship was kneeling
Over the longer waves."

"The Planter's Daughter" it has been said, has music as lovely as unfamiliar—like the note of the bog-lark or the curlew, birds that are unlike the skylark in that they sing loudest as they skim above the surface of the ground. The two closing lines "And O she was the Sunday in every week," will linger in one's memory as a soft and tender term of endearment.

THE PLANTER'S DAUGHTER

"When night stirred at sea
And the fire brought a crowd in,
They say that her beauty
Was music in mouth
And few in the candlelight
Thought her too proud,

For the house of the planter
Is known by the trees.

"Men that had seen her
Drank deep and were silent,
The women were speaking
Wherever she went—
As a bell that is rung
Or a wonder told shyly,
And O she was the Sunday
In every week."

"The way was long, the wind was cold, the Minstrel
was infirm and old,
His withered cheek and tresses gray, seemed to
have known a better day."

So wrote Sir Walter Scott in the opening lines of his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." In the centuries gone the Celtic peoples of Scotland, Ireland and Wales depended upon the wandering Bards of their day for music and entertainment. These men, generally old, without family and destitute, wandered from house to castle where they were received as honored guests, given a place at the fireside, their immediate necessities provided for. The curse that follows was uttered to shame one Seamus Mac-an-Bhaird, whose name would indicate that he himself was the son of a Bard, and who failed to open his door to one of these sensitive wanderers.

A CURSE

"Black luck upon you, Seamus Mac-an-Bhaird,
Who shut the door upon a poet
Nor put red wine and bread upon the board;
My song is greater than your hoard,
Although no running children know it
Between the sea and the windy stones.

"Yet, Seamus of the Bards, when you are dead
And a curragh carries out the new coffin,
Heavy with you within, heavy with lead,
Because you let song go unfed,
The waves will roughen near Inisbofin
And moan around your lonely bones."

Ireland is noted for its Fairs. Held at recurring intervals, the whole immediate countryside comes in with their live stock, poultry, hand woven cloth, and spun yarn for knitting, and the hundred other odd products of the little farms. The day is one of barter, with much bandying of words and not a little drink, with an occasional broken head toward the close, and so:

THE FAIR AT WINDGAP

"There was airy music and sport at the fair
And showers were tenting on the bare field,
Laughter had knotted a crowd where the horses
And mares were backing, when carts from the
wheelwright

Were shafted: bargains on sale everywhere and
the barmen
Glassing neat whiskey or pulling black porter
On draught—and O the red brandy, the oatmeal
And the whiteness of flour in the weighing scale!

"Calico petticoats, cashmere and blouses,
Blankets of buttermilk, flannel on stalls there,
Caps of bright tweed and corduroy trousers
And green or yellow ribbon with a stripe;
The tanner was hiding, the saddler plied the
bradawl;
Barrows had chinaware, knives and blue razors,
Black twisted tobacco to pare in the claypipe
And the ha'penny harp that is played on a finger.

"Soft as rain slipping through rushes, the cattle
Came: dealers were brawling at seven-pound ten,
On heifers in calf a bargain was clapped
When ewes, that are nearer the grass, had taken
Two guineas; the blacksmith was filing the horn
in his lap
For the fillies called up more hands than their
height,
Black goats were cheap; for a sow in the stock
O Flaherty got but the half of her farrow.

"Balladmen, beggarmen, trick o' the loop men
And cardmen, hiding Queen Maeve up their sleeve,
Were picking red pennies and soon a prizefighter
Enticed the young fellows and left them all
grieving:
While the marriageable girls were walking up and
down
And the folk were saying that the Frenchmen
Had taken the herring from the brown tide
And sailed at daybreak, they were saying.

"Twenty-five tinkers that came from Glentartan,
Not counting the jennets and barefooted women,
Had a white crop of metal upon every cart;
The neighbours were buying, but a red-headed
man
Of them, swearing no stranger could bottom a
kettle,
Leaped over the droves going down to the ocean,
Glibbed with the sunlight: blows were around him
And so the commotion arose at the fair."

Space prevents our reproduction entire of the more extensive poems by Mr. Clarke. His "Vengeance of Fionn," written when he was but twenty-one, is a lovely lyric, a "song of the passing of youthfulness into unadmired age." We quote two brief landscape settings, the first, primeval, well descriptive of the Irish countryside of a thousand years ago:

"A land of vast rain-overshadowed plains
Stripped by slow ploughing rivers, barren rocks
Warted with iron raths and wooded slopes

Changed into pasturing clouds, or grass-green fields

That follow swiftly in chill yellow storms
Of racing sunlight as rich miles of wheat;
Beyond dark boglands glittering with water,
Low purplish mountain-peaks against the world
Brooding with clouded thunder—and seeing at last
That sudden kingdom vanish into blackness . . .”

The second breathes the spirit of a later countryside, less harsh, and many a counterpart can be found on the west coast of Ireland and Scotland in this day:

“to hear

Soft rain on grass, brown thrushes picking grain
From crooning quern-stones at the door, or kerns
Who ground their blades to kill the salmon leaping
The sleepy weir of Cloon.”

Schools

WHEN the University of Wyoming opens in September a record registration is expected. Last year 1,701 were in attendance. To date 135 high school students have filed names with the Registrar.

Dr. Ferdinand Stone, instructor in law and political economy at the University of Wyoming, announced he had resigned to accept an associate professorship in the Tulane College of law at New Orleans, La.

Dr. Stone recently returned from Dallas, Texas, where he was guest lecturer at Southern Methodist university law school during the first term of the summer session.

His appointment at Tulane, he said, is effective in September.

The University of Hawaii held a summer session at which 1,265 students enrolled. Wyoming had one representative in the person of Miss Myrtle Seaverson of Rawlins. The school in March last celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its founding. The students spent the mornings in classes, the afternoons at the beach at Waikiki.

Miss Cora K. Miller, Asst. Professor of Sociology at Wyoming University, Laramie, has resigned her position and will in future be a resident of Denver. On July 27, she was led to the altar at Colorado Springs and married Robert W. Beasley, regional representative of the Social Security Board, Denver. Mr. Beasley was located at Cheyenne several years ago, and has an acquaintance in this city which he has visited upon several occasions when connected with Government relief work.

Dean Carl F. Arnold of the University of Wyoming Law School, accompanied by his wife, are returning from Washington to Laramie where he

will resume active direction of the department. The press of Washington carried some nice articles anent the loss of the couple to the Capital. Mrs. Arnold, a well known writer of fiction, is familiar to many readers as Olga Moore.

Schools in this vicinity opened August 30th.

Miss Louise Snyder, of Alva, Wyo., has accepted the position of teacher of 4th and 5th grades at Reliance school.

Kenneth Rugg, of Saratoga, Wyo., was selected as Field Secretary at a meeting of the Trustees of Wyoming University, his duties to consist of organizing alumni over the state.

MARCH 15

An income tax collector had died and a subscription was raised in a Wall Street office for a wreath. The boss promised \$5. A few days later, one of the clerks called to collect the money. The chief handed him a \$10 note.

“You want \$5 change, sir?” asked the clerk.

“No,” growled the other. “Keep it and bury another income tax collector.”

Attendant: “Lady, do you wish to consult Woo-sung Fortung, the great Chinese mystic?”

Lady: “Aye, laddie, tell him his mither is here from the Bronx.”

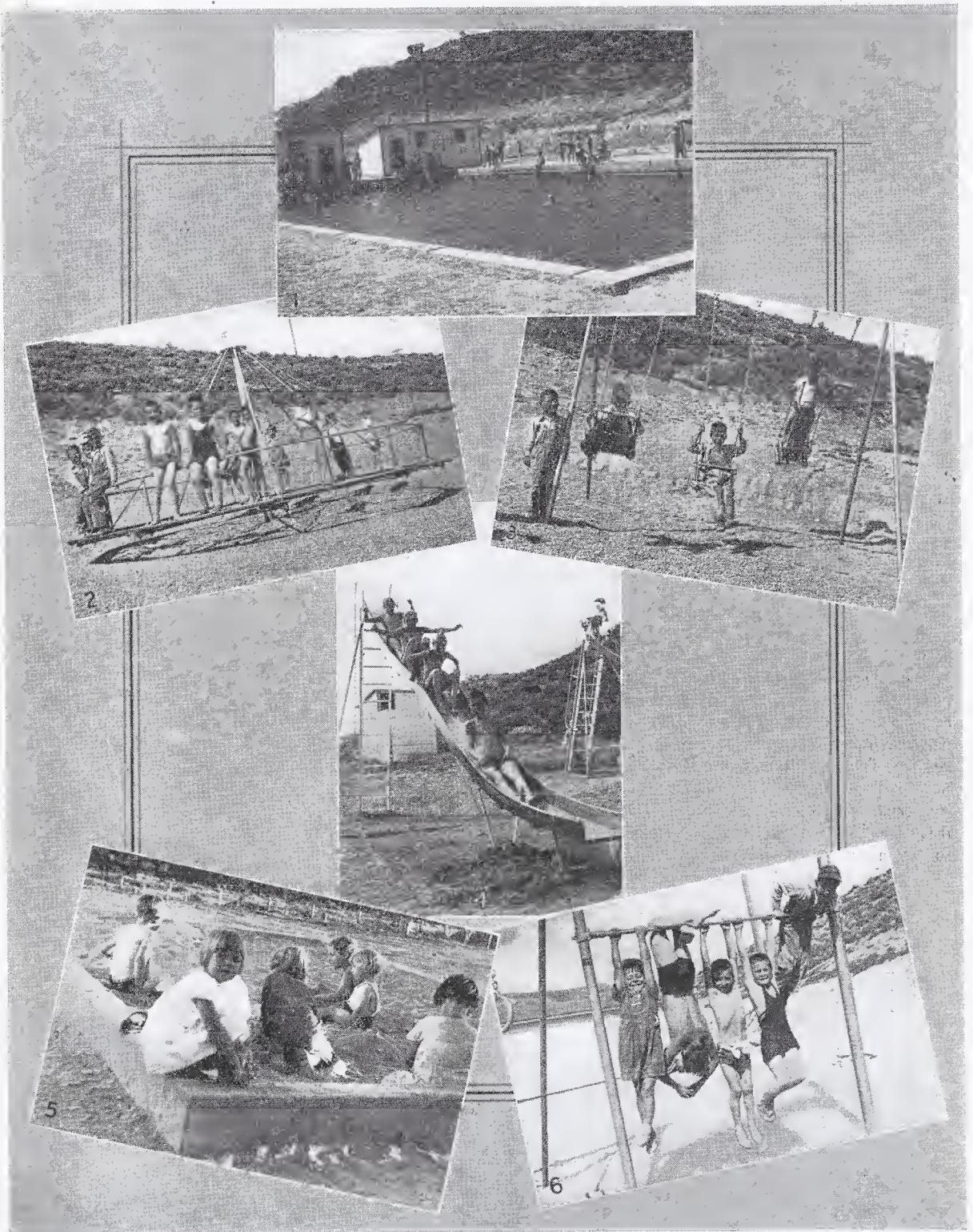
Swimming Pool at Superior

Superior is rapidly assuming metropolitan airs, what with her improved athletic field, new swimming pool, with their accompanying slides, “shoot the chutes,” merry-go-round, trapeze bars, circus rings, basketball, sand piles, etc.

The pool was originally started as one of the “alphabet projects,” under PWA, the intention then being to improve the athletic field and construct a pool. Funds to carry on the work soon became exhausted and the job was “temporarily” abandoned. All hands took up the plan to complete the project, the school district, Community Council and others being active, mine employes assessing themselves monthly to assist in defraying the expense.

Among the improvements now afforded are a 50-foot by 90-foot pool, the water for which comes from the mine, being chlorinated and changed at least weekly; fifty trees planted; a lawn 200 feet by 150 feet sown with grass and clover, and in a short space of time the citizens and children of Superior and South Superior will be able to enjoy to the full these valuable and useful adjuncts to health and recreation.

We have a number of pictures displayed on the opposite page, showing the various accessories mentioned above, attesting their popularity amongst the younger generation.



Scenes at Superior Swimming Pool showing the youngsters enjoying the various devices placed at the pool for their amusement and development.

Engineering Department

Shades Of The Mesozoic Age^x

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.

ARTICLE NO. 26 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

IF YOU visit Rapid City, South Dakota, these days, and look upward toward a certain hill, you will behold a strange, prehistoric sight. Rising there in grotesque outline against the sky are giant reminders of that long-lost age when dinosaurs roamed aimlessly through a wild and lonely-looking world. This memorial to the prehistoric era when dinosauria roamed the earth is being erected today by the use of steel and concrete fashioned and built as a W. P. A. project. Supervising the work is Dr. Barnum Brown, Curator of Fossil Reptiles in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York. For the technical advice, the blue prints, the land, the labor and the material, the Works Progress Administration has advanced \$25,000. When the job is done, Rapid City will possess the only dinosaur park in the country.

This is a most suitable place for such a memorial, as fossil hunters have been finding bones and other evidence of these monsters throughout this region and in the Bad Lands for many years. Soon the carnivorous Tyrannosaurus Rex, a giant, flesh-eating reptile (fossils found in the Rock Springs district), the Triceratops, the Triconodon, the gigantic Brontosaurus, and the armoured Stegosaurus will raise their pin-brained heads again in silhouette against the evening sky as they did millions of years ago.

The photograph of a partially completed reptile

^xOxy-Acetylene Tips and other sources.

gives a splendid idea of the method used in the reconstruction of these monsters. The Tyrannosaurus Rex, for instance, is 45 feet from his head to the tip of his tail. The head is 18 feet from the ground. Lengths of 2-inch iron pipe were bent and formed and then welded together to give the general outline. Small steel reinforcing bars were added to support the metal lath with which the body was finally covered. A view of this flesh-eater is shown. In this same picture, at the right will be noted another of the dinosaurs. They have been covered with the cement hide which will give the final shape to the finished monsters.

In the illustration of some of the smaller reptiles, the various welds and bends in the pipe framework are easily visible. All of the pipe joints were welded in this work, but the reinforcing bars are mostly wired on. This is all that is necessary, inasmuch as they will be completely covered in concrete.

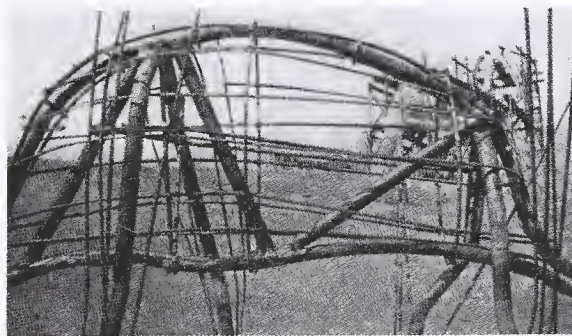
The largest of this group, the Brontosaurus, is 80 feet from nose to tail tip. There will be a 28-foot drop from the top of his head to the ground. In the flesh, he would have weighed about 40 tons.

When completed, these reptiles will be painted. Their appearance will be as nearly true to nature as it is possible to make it. Experts in the study of these extinct prehistoric creatures have a fairly clear idea of what their colors were.

Expected to serve as a tourist attraction as well as a permanent scientific display, the park will contain the reproductions of five huge types, all painted in "natural colors" as determined by paleontolo-



With the aid of welding, dinosauria, some millions of years extinct, march the earth again.



The frame of one of the smaller dinosaurs shows how it is created. In the background is the brontosaurus.

gists (students of fossils). The central figure will be the brontosaurus.

In carrying out the project, technical advisors have avoided exaggeration. Their object has been to make the steel-and-concrete dinosaurs a fairly accurate representation of the reptilian creatures that passed out of existence at the close of the Mesozoic Age, between 5,000,000 and 40,000,000 years ago. They have worked on the knowledge that dinosaurs were generally of huge bulk. That many of them had hollow bones; that they walked on their hind legs, balancing themselves with big tails; and that they made bird-like gestures despite their great size.

Gun-Toting Fossil Collector Hobnobs With Noted Scientists

"Bill" Burnet of Carlsbad Sheds His Pistol and Feels Like He Has Gone "Cream Puff" in Visit to Philadelphia Exposition.

(Taken from Denver Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—(A. P.)—Robert M. (Bill) Burnet of Carlsbad, N. M., who said he took off his pistol to come here as a delegate hobnobbing with famous scientists at the international symposium on early man, asserted Saturday that he felt as if he had gone "cream puff."

He came here with an exhibit of fossil bones which he helped collect in caves near the Guadalupe mountains. They include extinct horses, a camel that once lived near Carlsbad, a condor, two kinds of musk oxen, a bear, and an antelope, like nothing around Carlsbad today.

"My leaving the country," he said, "simultaneously with A. J. Crawford and 'Wagon Tongue' Bingham has undoubtedly been a great loss to the southwest. The fact that the two aforementioned parties left without whisky or a pistol shows that these two celebrities are undoubtedly going 'cream-puff'."

"The weather has been extremely bad in the country between St. Louis and Philadelphia, covered

with snow, causing the poor boy from the southwest to tell just where his BVD's commenced and left off.

"The exhibits connected with the symposium are possibly the most important and far-reaching that have ever been displayed in America relative to man's progress from his ape-like beginning up to present time.

"The subject will be handled by a representative of the press in much more able manner than I can handle it, and I shall refrain from further cluttering of the mails with my observations, showing you that a country boy without a pistol, and particularly without any whisky, is having the time of his life browsing around old bones to his heart's content and surrounded with the world's best scientists."

NOT THE POPULAR IDEA OF SCIENTIST

"Bill" is an example of the wide scope of science. He is a real collector of fossils in his own right. He has also, for several summers, assisted Dr. Edgar B. Howard of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which is sponsoring the present symposium.

He doesn't look like either the popular idea of scientist or pistol toter. He is stocky, smiling and stands out by wearing a trim, abbreviated goatee. He became interested in fossils, he said, when he used to run away from school at Grand Rapids, Mich., to help the museum curator there. That happened some time before 1906, the year he went to New Mexico.

There are no papers on the symposium about "Carlsbad man" as such. There is on exhibition one prehistoric Folsom point showing that the kind of man whom the American delegates here are disputing hunted in the Carlsbad caves. The dispute is whether this Folsom man lived 5,000 or maybe 15,000 years ago.

As a collector of the relics that this and other prehistoric men left around Carlsbad and of the bones of the now extinct animals which they hunted, "Bill" is keeping out of the controversy.

The scholars all want a lot more of the kind of evidence that "Bill" is so skilled in picking up. When they get enough they expect to fill in the picture of "Who's Who" in Carlsbad's prehistoric families.

Canadian Legion District Picnic

The Canadian Legion posts of Salt Lake City, Kemmerer and Rock Springs—only three in the Rocky mountain region—will join in a tri-post picnic and annual meeting at Kemmerer September 5, the Sunday before Labor day, according to S. Reay, commander of the Rock Springs post. The local organization was the first of its kind in the Rocky mountains.

Reay has formed the following committees from Rock Springs to aid in shaping the program for the annual event: Entertainment, Harry Dooley and

(Continued on page 393)

1937 Garden Contest

"Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others again are plain, honest and upright, like the broadfaced sunflower and the hollyhock."
—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE various mining districts at this season are displaying some beautiful flowers and fine vegetable gardens, far ahead of those of previous years, due, no doubt, to the plentiful supply of moisture, more rain having fallen in this section of Wyoming

than in the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants. Many have planted shrubs and trees, others have started lawns, all with gratifying success.

The judges report considerable difficulty in making the choice for the awards.

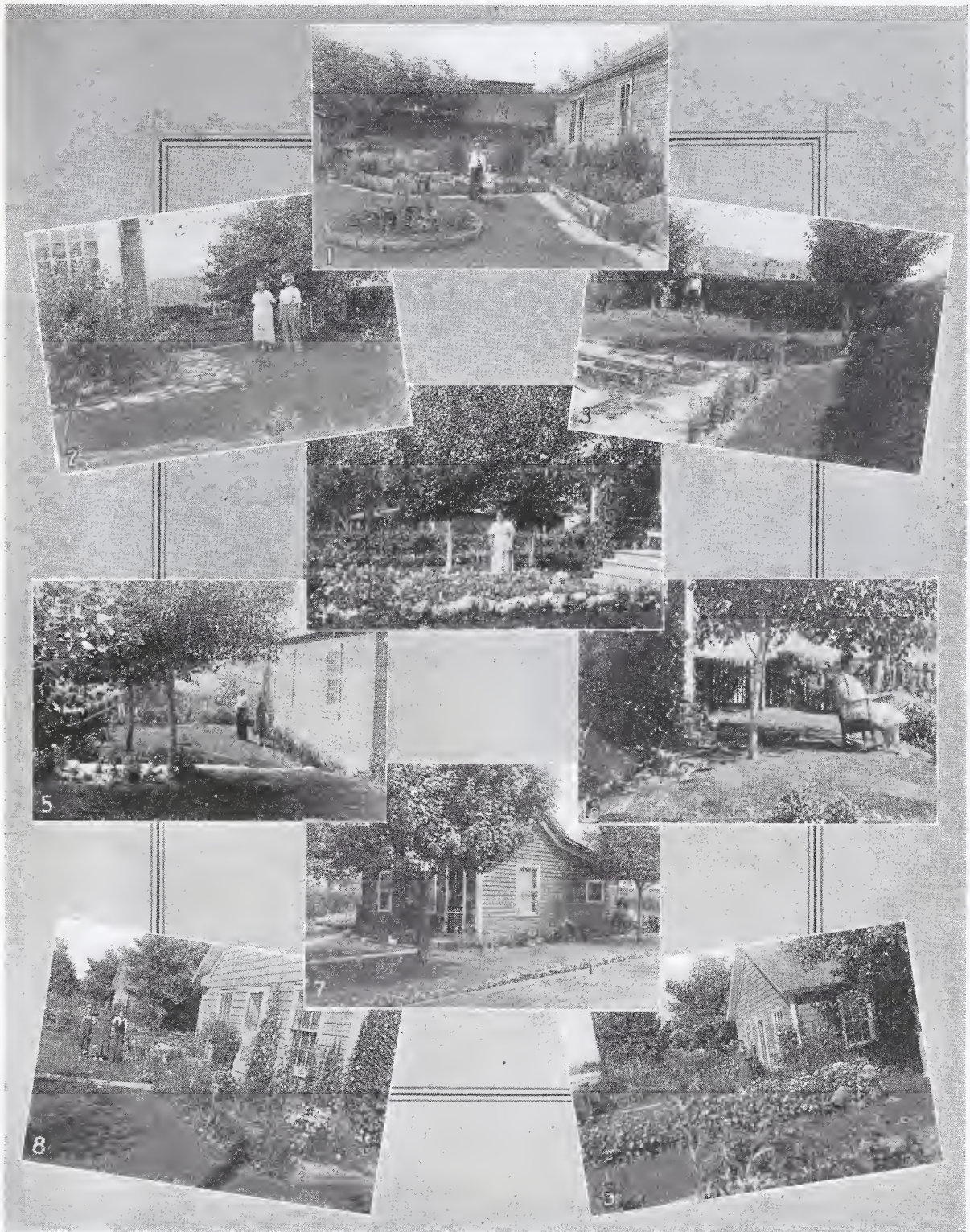
Name	Occupation	Years Service	Prize	Former Prizes
ROCK SPRINGS				
Evan Thomas	Rope Rider, No. 8	18	1st	2nd in 1931 2nd in 1932
Eugene Paoli	Pit Car Loader, No. 8	30	2nd	1st in 1935
Mrs. Sarah Dolgas	Widow of former employe, Mike Dolgas		3rd	1st in 1933 2nd in 1934
RELIANCE				
John Holmes	Timberman	20	1st	3rd in 1935 2nd in 1934
George Snyder	Faceman	29	2nd	2nd in 1935
Henry Nalivka	Machine Runner	23	3rd	
WINTON				
Frank Franch	Barnman	25	1st	1st in 1933 Tie with H. Madsen in '35

(Continued on page 390)



HANNA WINNERS

1. Robert Haapassari, First Place. 2. Hugh Brindley, Second Place. 3. Walter Rokola, Third Place.



ROCK SPRINGS, RELIANCE AND WINTON WINNERS

1. Frank Franch, first prize, Winton. Mr. Franch's two children, Gene and Nila Marie, in picture.
2. Harry Lunn, second prize, Winton. Mr. and Mrs. Lunn shown in picture.
3. Hans Madsen, third prize, Winton.
4. John Holmes, first prize, Reliance. Mrs. Holmes shown in picture.
5. George Snyder, second prize, Reliance. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder in picture.
6. Henry Nalivka, third prize, Reliance. Mrs. Nalivka in picture.
7. Evan Thomas, first prize, Rock Springs.
8. Eugene Paoli, second prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. Paoli and children in picture.
9. Mrs. Sarah Dolgas, third prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. Dolgas in picture.



SUPERIOR WINNERS

1. W. A. Burke, First Place. Left—the yard. Right—the garden.

2. Salma Walkama, Second Place.

3. Frank Koec, Third Place.

Name	Occupation	Years Service	Prize	Former Prizes
Harry Lunn	Hoistman	12	2nd	1st in 1931 1st in 1932
Hans Madsen	Tippleman	16	3rd	
SUPERIOR				
W. A. Burke	Faceman, "C" Mine	10	1st	
Salma Walkama	Blacksmith, "C" Tipple	25	2d	3rd in 1934
Frank Koec	Faceman, "B" Mine	14	3rd	1st in 1935 1st in 1933
HANNA				
Robert Haapassari	Machine Runner Helper, No. 4	2	1st	
Hugh Brindley	Gas Watchman, No. 4	27	2nd	2nd in 1935
Walter Rokola	Driller, No. 4	17	3rd	3rd in 1934

Several of those to whom awards were made are winners for the first time, while the names of other successful contestants may be noted as having appeared quite often in the list of awards of past seasons.

The judges who acted at Superior were John Barwick, W. H. Richardson, and Mrs. Steve Dugas. Those at Hanna were Mrs. C. D. Williamson, Mrs.

Gus Malmberg, and Mrs. Ray Withrow. The judges at Rock Springs, Reliance and Winton were representatives from the Rock Springs Women's Club, Mrs. A. P. Russell, Mrs. G. S. Pitchford, and Miss Lola Wilson.

The first prize in each district was \$15, second prize \$10, and third \$5.00.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Speaking of Old Timers, here's a good record. Thomas Keating, Sr., recently retired after 39 years of service with the Westinghouse Company at its East Pittsburgh plant, had six daughters employed by the firm mentioned, all of whom married Westinghouse men, besides one son, also in their employ, who married a Westinghouse woman. The entire service record of the Keating family totals to 190 years.

Chris Johnson, Salt Lake City, one of our Old Timers, and his wife have been visiting their son and other relatives and friends in this city.

Arcangelo Dalsasso, Miner for this Company at Superior, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on August 10th, following a brief illness. Mr. Dalsasso was born January 28, 1887, at Cavalese, Austria, and started to work at Superior as a Loader May 7th, 1914. He was a single man and, as far as is known, had no relatives in this country. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and was looked upon as a loyal and faithful employe. Funeral services were held from the South Side Catholic Church August 15th, with interment at St. Joseph Cemetery.

Thomas Woodward was born at Evenwood, Durham County, England, December 31, 1875. Has papers certifying to his naturalization at Green River in 1920. Is a married man with a grown family.



Old Timer Thomas Woodward.

His first employment with the Coal Company was as a Miner in March, 1913, under then Foreman Joseph Seaton. His present occupation is on repairs

of Pit Cars. Is a member of the Old Timers' Association with approximately 25 years' service.

William Askey was born in Scotland August 2, 1868. Started to work for the Company in October, 1901, at Cumberland, under Superintendent J. M. Faddis, deceased. Is a married man. He has seen service at several of the mining districts of the Company, Cumberland, Scofield, Reliance and Rock Springs. Was away for about two years during which period he worked for coal companies at Glencoe and Sweetwater, Wyoming. He is now an Inside Laborer in No. 4 here. Belongs to the Old Timers Association.



Old Timers William Askey, left, and John Peters, right.

John Jones Peters, born in Wales on March 16, 1872. Received his naturalization papers at Green River. Is a widower with one daughter (Frances) residing at the parental home. First entered our employ at Rock Springs in June, 1912, as a miner under then Foreman Joseph Seaton. He has continuous service, though off one year through injury, and is a member of the Old Timers' Association. He enjoys thoroughly the Reunions, at which he may usually be found fraternizing with former "buddies" and associates. He lives at 1113 Pilot Butte Avenue, Rock Springs.

Demise of James L. Libby

Although it was known for several months that Mr. Libby's condition was serious, his death was a shock to his many friends, not only in The Union Pacific Coal Company organization, but in Rock Springs, where he was widely known.

Uncomplainingly he endured the long days of pain and exhibited the most remarkable courage

during the entire period of his illness. Everything possible was done to restore his health, specialists



James L. Libby

were consulted, and a journey was undertaken to Omaha, but to no avail, his passing coming suddenly at his home in Wardell Court on Friday, July 30th. Graduating from the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, as a Mining Engineer, he joined the Engineering staff of The Union Pacific Coal Company, continuing in that department, except during a short period when he was employed by the Lion Coal Company. In 1926, he was advanced to the position of Assistant Chief Engineer of the Coal Company, holding this position until his death. All construction work was under his supervision, and the fine buildings he designed and the construction which he supervised will remain monuments to his skill as an Engineer and Architect.

His funeral was held from his home at Wardell Court, Rock Springs, Sunday, August 1, Patriarch

John B. Young and Bishop James, of the Mormon Church, officiating.

The same evening his body was taken to his old home in Cheyenne, where he was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, beside his mother, who passed away a year ago. The services were in charge of Rev. H. A. Bolle, of the Baptist Church.

To his widow, his father, and other relatives, The Union Pacific Coal Company family, of which he was an Old Timer, extends its sincere sympathy. In his passing we have lost an able associate, a kind and genial friend.

The Flood at Rock Springs

Sunday evening, July 11, Rock Springs and vicinity was visited by a heavy downpour of rain, the fall in 24 hours measuring 2.8 inches. As a result, Bitter Creek went on a rampage. The inhabitants of East Flat evacuated their homes and members of The American Legion policed the district to keep out marauders, re-routed motor traffic, etc.

One hundred boys from the CCC Camp at Farson, in charge of able officials of that organization, were brought to the city on the following day to protect the dyke. merchants and others volunteering trucks and drivers to haul flour, salt, bran (anything available in sacks) to withstand the onslaught of the angry waters which had been reinforced by those of smaller tributary streams. The CCC lads did valiant work in the vicinity of the dyke and their services were retained for several days additional to assist in the restoration of residents of West Flat



West Flat, Hillside Addition, with flood at high point.



Bitter Creek just above Pilot Butte Avenue Bridge. Sand bags being placed by C. C. C. Boys.

to their homes, pumping water from basements, etc. In acknowledgment of their great assistance, the boys were treated to a dinner and entertainment at the Old Timers Building, following which they were guests of the Chamber of Commerce and others at the Barnes-Sells-Floto Circus.

Considerable damage resulted to the main line railroad trackage, also on Reliance and Winton branches, as well as to the Water Company pipe lines near Kanda. Many highway and county bridges were damaged, approaches caved, a wooden bridge leading to Roosevelt School buckled in the center.



West Flat, Hillside Addition after flood had passed.

Photos shown will furnish our readers a conception of the big downpour and resultant damage done.

The mayor and city administration are considering measures to be employed in handling future flood waters of Bitter Creek, which work should be begun at an early date.

Canadian Legion District Picnic

(Continued from page 387)

Richard Orme; transportation, John Walker and John Retford; soccer, Aaron Denely and George Mitchell.

Captain J. A. G. Chenney, Bakersfield, Cal., newly elected area commander of the Canadian Legion, and Richard Bramley, Ventura, Cal., past area commander, will attend the picnic.

Obituary—Frank A. Manley

Word came from Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on August 2 of the death of Frank Austin Manley, who until August 1919 was Vice President and General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Omaha and Rock Springs, when he left the service to join the forces of the O'Gara Coal Company at Chicago.

Mr. Manley was born at Larue, Ohio, in March, 1867. His education was received in the public schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he later attended the State University, graduating in 1889 with a Bachelor of Science degree.



Frank A. Manley.

His first employment was on the Engineering force of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, after which he accepted a position with the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad in November 1889. He was made Chief Engineer a few years later and held that position until February 1903, when he moved to Kemmerer, Wyoming, joining the staff of The Kemmerer Coal Company, but shortly thereafter came back to the Union Pacific fold. Was made Mine Superintendent at Superior in January 1906, also acting as Construction Engineer, remaining in that district until June 30, 1909, having then been made Assistant General Manager at Omaha and a few years later Vice President and General Manager upon the retirement of Mr. D. O. Clark. Of recent years, he was with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company at Pottsville.

He married Miss Wood Hocker at Evanston, Wyoming, in 1899, who, with three married daughters, survive.

Their many friends in this section extend deepest sympathy to the afflicted family.

Labor Day Celebrations

(Continued from page 376)

dances with free admissions for Union members were well attended.

Superior made plans and appointed numerous committees to carry out a busy two-day celebration, consisting of swimming, races, free candy and movies, soft-ball, all winding up with a big dance at Union Hall. Mr. James Morgan, of Cheyenne, addressed a large gathering during the afternoon.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

PUFFY OMELET

Three tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt, 4 egg yolks, 4 egg whites, beaten.

Melt the butter and add flour. When blended add milk and cook until a creamy sauce forms, stirring constantly. Add yolks and beat two minutes. Add the rest of the ingredients. Mix lightly and pour into a hot pan in which one tablespoon of butter has been heated. Cook slowly until the omelet becomes well puffed on the top and a light brown underneath. Bake five minutes in a moderate oven. Spread quickly with the savory mushrooms. Serve.

SAVORY MUSHROOMS

Three tablespoons butter, 1 cup sliced mushrooms, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon minced onions, 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk.

Melt the butter in a frying pan. Add and slowly brown the mushrooms, onions and peppers. Add the salt and flour. Blend carefully and add the milk. Cook until thick and creamy.

VEGETABLE SALAD BOWL

One cup cooked asparagus, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked green beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked carrots, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sliced radishes, 2 tablespoons sliced onions, 2 tablespoons chopped green peppers, 1 cup shredded lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup French dressing.

Mix and chill the ingredients and serve in a bowl.

MIXED GRILL

Two loin veal chops, 4 slices tomatoes, 4 onion rings, 4 green pepper rings, 1 banana, cut in half; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons butter, melted.

Place chops on a grill or shallow pan. Surround with tomatoes covered with onions and peppers. Add banana halves. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and add the butter. Broil ten minutes, turning chops and bananas carefully and basting the tomatoes with drippings from the cooking chops. The chops should be cut half an inch thick. If cut thicker they will require an added five minutes of cooking.

BUTTERMILK SPICE CAKE

One-third cup fat, 1 cup light brown sugar, 1 egg,

1 teaspoon vanilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup buttermilk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda.

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of the ingredients and beat one minute. Pour into a shallow pan lined with waxed paper and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Cool and frost with white icing.

Preserves, Jellies and Jams

PRESERVING WITH COLD WATER

Almost any kind of fruit or vegetable can be preserved in cold water, without the use of sugar or heating.

Wash the fruit or vegetable, place in Mason jars, and put them in any vessel that will hold enough water to cover the tops of the bottles. Allow the water-tap to run into each bottle with some force to pack the fruit.

Let the tap continue to run until the bottle is running over. Stop the tap, wait five minutes until all air bubbles have ceased to rise, then seal the bottles under water. Take them out, wipe dry, and turn upside down.

If the seals are dry next morning, the process was correct; if leaking, it must be done over again.

The most important factor is to get out the air, and to keep it out. Plums when ripe have an air space around the pit, therefore they must be done before they are ripe. Rhubarb, gooseberries, nectarines, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, strawberries, peas, beans and tomatoes have been preserved successfully by this method.

RED RASPBERRY JELLY

Three and one-half cups ($13\frac{1}{4}$ pounds) juice, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups (2 pounds) sugar, 1 box powdered fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about two and one-half quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add a small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a three to four-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about eight glasses (six fluid ounces each).

RASPBERRY JAM

Four cups (2 pounds) prepared fruit, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cups ($2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds) sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, crush or grind about two quarts fully ripe berries. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just five minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly.

Jellies and jams usually will become firm enough to serve if they are allowed to set overnight. If they are still a little thin the containers in which they are placed may be put in a sunny spot for several days. Tender jellies are much more desirable than those that are stiff and rubbery.

In the preparation of fruits and vegetables for canning, one is bound to get her hands stained. To remove the stains, rub a green tomato on them and they will quickly disappear.

Paraffin

To facilitate the pouring of paraffin into almost-filled jelly glasses, use an old teapot, whose day of service is over. Melt the paraffin in this kettle and then pour it through the spout into the glasses.

Serving Peaches

As to ways of serving peaches, it's hard to beat them raw, either with or without cream. And, of course, that's the way to eat them to get the full benefit of their vitamin content.

But any cook likes some variety in her menus. So there are times when she scouts about for other ways of serving this fruit. That's the time to put some of it into raw peach pie or tarts, peach cobbler, dumplings or puddings. Peach fritters are greeted with enthusiasm in the average American family.

Then there are ice cream and sherbet. A little lemon juice—say a tablespoon to two or three cups of sliced peaches—gives character to an ice cream which might otherwise be a bit bland for general taste.

In salads, peaches combine nicely with other fresh fruits, nuts, cream cheese, dates and figs. Grind up some figs, dates and nuts—moisten with cream or dressing and put a spoonful of the mixture in the center of your peach halves in their lettuce nest and you have a salad that is good to look at—still better to eat.

Another attractive salad is made by filling the center with a cottage cheese-nut mixture and then putting on the top a salad dressing into which has been mixed sieved raspberries. The green of the lettuce leaf, the pale yellow of the peach and the violet

of the raspberries in this combination would give a festive air to the simplest dinner.

In whatever role the peach appears, at its best it has a texture and flavor that commends it to all but the most jaded appetites.

Noted Woman Explorer Dies in France

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, wife of Franklin Pierce Adams, formerly Counselor of the Pan-American Union, died at Nice, France, July 17. Mrs. Adams was an explorer of note, a writer and lecturer, a native of Stockton, California.

In 1903 she journeyed through Central and South America a distance of 40,000 miles. She was noted especially for first-hand knowledge of South America, having reached some twenty frontiers previously unknown to white women, visited every hinterland of that country, every linguistic branch of the Indian tribes, it is said, from Alaska to the farthestmost point of South America in her study of the history of the aboriginal Americans. Another exploration took her over a route from Siberia to Sumatra. Her travels carried her to every country that ever belonged to Spain, crossed French and Spanish Morocco from East to West and from North to South; in West and North Africa; in Siberia, Mongolia, and in many islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In her eight years' incumbency as President of the International Society of Woman Geographers, that organization awarded its first medal to the late Amelia Earhart, "in commemoration of her solo flight of the Atlantic on May 20, 1932, and in recognition of what her courageous achievement means to all women."

An interesting feature of her lengthy saddle trip across Haiti was that in 1910 she brought back to New York eight very rare animals, known as *Solenodon*, described in the dictionary as "a genus of peculiar and very rare insectivorous mammals—nearly two feet long—a long snout—short round ears—hard fur—long, scaly tail—40 teeth—no zygomatic arch to the skull," and, as explained by another authority, probably "the ancestor of all rodents on the Western Hemisphere."

To complete her knowledge of Spain's possessions, she traveled through the Philippines in 1913; in 1917-18 and since, her time was devoted to lecturing throughout the United States in the cause of the Allies; to writing for magazines stories of her explorations, researches, what she had learned in far distant lands, etc.

She was a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Geographical Societies of Washington, Philadelphia, Lima, La Paz, Rio de Janeiro.

Women's Activities

MISS HALLIE FLANAGAN, director of the federal theater project in New York city, is the largest theatrical producer in the world. Since August,

1935, she has spent more than 13 million dollars of the taxpayers' money to give millions of people entertainment they have never before been able to afford. She has taken as many as 12,500 unemployed actors and theatrical workers off relief.

Patricia Bosqui, freshman coed at Stanford university, California, is earning her way through college with tin. Since childhood she has cut table decorations, football stickers and what-nots from tin and she now makes it pay.

Having the beauty of a girl of 20, 65-year-old Maria Zegarska is puzzling the medical experts of Lodz, Poland. She has been married thirty-seven years. Doctors who have examined her say she does not show the slightest sign of age and she has never been ill in her life.

Mrs. Manuel Quezon, wife of the president of the Philippine islands, recently received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Marygrove college, Detroit, Mich.

To prevent hasty marriages in New York, the state legislature has passed Assemblywoman Jane Todd's bill requiring seventy-two hours between license and ceremony.

A woman was named foreman of a federal grand jury in Newark recently for the first time in New Jersey and probably for the first time in the United States. She is Miss J. Isabelle Sims of Newark, active many years in civic welfare work.

At the age of 98, "Granny" Spence, oldest resident of Fife, Scotland, has given up her lifelong habit of pipe smoking and taken up cigarets, having been presented a cigaret holder as a birthday anniversary gift.

The Spanish government has established the civic status of women on a basis of absolute equality with men by decree, abolishing "the archaic privileges" of the husband. It was a signal concession to the women of loyalist Spain, who have shouldered rifles and fought side by side with the defenders of the government. Thus in time of war they have shown they could fight. In time of peace, the decree will mean they may possess property in their own name and have the right to make contracts.

The "anvil marriages" of Gretna Green are in danger of extinction by a report of the committee on the law of Scotland. The committee has recommended that penalties be imposed on all unauthorized persons who profess to "attempt to conduct marriages or marriage ceremonies." Until eighty years ago Scotland was liberal regarding marriage. There were no bans or licenses, nor was parental

consent necessary for minors. Marriage could be constituted by consent. To avoid the English statutes it was common practice to go to Scotland.

A Well Filled Jelly Shelf

THE sweetest season of them all is this good old summertime when trees and bushes and vines are loaded with fruits that just ask to be made into jam and jelly! Certainly it's hard for jelly makers to know where to begin. Which shall be first, now—peaches, plums, raspberries, blackberries, cherries or currants?

A well-filled jelly shelf is the pride of every good cook and in these happy days of short-boil recipes there's no risk of failures. Every fruit will jell to the final quiver of perfection . . . when recipes like these are followed exactly. Better start now, and get a full quota of glasses filled.

PLUM JELLY

Three cups ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds) juice, 4 cups ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds) sugar, 1 box powdered fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly (do not peel or pit) about 3 pounds fully ripe plums. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- or 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 7 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

SOUR CHERRY AND PEACH JAM

Four cups (2 pounds) prepared fruit, 7 cups (3 pounds) sugar, 1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, stem and pit about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds fully ripe sour cherries; crush thoroughly or grind. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. Peel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fully ripe peaches; pit and grind or chop very fine. Combine fruits.

Household Hints

A SPOON is served ordinarily with an avocado pear cut in halves. If the pear is sliced, as it is in an appetizer or a salad, a fork should be provided.

To remove light scorches from linens, wet the stained area with cold water and expose it to the sun until the stain disappears.

(Please turn to page 401)

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Styles, Fads and Fancies

KEEP cool on a warm summer night by wearing a hat of lace. A charming dinner hat is of black lace with wide cuff brim pleated at the side to admit a lace butterfly with sequinned antennae.

Dresses are being closed down the back with slide fasteners to match the goods or in contrasting color.

Starched collars *a la* those worn by the males, only shaped into little collar-bands or even small notched collars give a crisp touch to the dark woolen dress and strike one as just the proper thing for girls of college age.

Cover up, girls! One stocking advertiser says "bare knees are taboo—as skirts are shorter."

The swagger coat in fur is to be very popular the forthcoming season. They are going strong in many of the large cities.

A definite trend toward tailored fashions is shown and sportswear (always practical) is having a big run. Sports coats in swing-back swaggers with straight fronts, flaring backs, built-up shoulders and front pockets, silhouettes boxed down to the waist, and then flared in bell form, are some of the important styles.

For early fall, mannish straight box full-length coats will be popular. You'll see patch pockets, raglan sleeves, vent backs and other tailoring features *a la* men's wear.

Sports and dressy tailored "toppers" will again be popular. Man-tailored suits and fabrics will be big sellers.

Berets are popular for the early fall season. Felt will be the popular fabric, followed by suede and velvet. Black, brown, navy, dark green and wine will be the predominating colors.

Black Russian caracul will be quite popular the coming fall and winter, so furriers state.

Good Breathing

Quite as important as the weight which exercise routines cause you to lose and their tendency to keep your figure graceful and supple is the effect they have on breathing. Most authorities agree that

shallow, lazy breathing is the root of posture defects, that one's chest will not be high and full, shoulders square, and neck graceful unless she breathes correctly.

Although you refuse to get up and exercise in the morning, do form the habit of standing erect, inhaling and exhaling in the approved manner at least 10 times before you start to dress.

Hold abdomen in, turn hips forward so there is no exaggerated hollow in the center of your back, elevate chest. Then breathe deeply, slowly, raising arms above head as you inhale, lowering them as you exhale. Breathe in until you feel a pain in your chest. Breathe out until you feel 100 per cent deflated.

Until you get used to inhaling deeply and exhaling completely, think about breathing now and then when you are walking. Co-ordinate your breathing with the length of steps you take. Keep chest up. Make muscles at the sides of your neck support your head.

If your carriage isn't as perfect as you would like to have it, repeat this exercise five times a day for three or four weeks:

Sit in a straight chair with hips—not shoulders—firmly against the back of it. Relax neck, letting head fall backward as far as it will go and allowing mouth to open. Close your mouth and slowly bring head to an upright position. Place hands on the muscles at the sides of the neck and feel them do the uplifting work. Notice how this eliminates the lump on the back of your neck.

Girl Scout Notes

THE first international encampment of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides ever held in America opened August 9th at Camp Andree, Briarcliff manor, in the state of New York. Twenty-five foreign countries were represented by that many delegates and 72 Girl Scouts from every state and territorial subdivision of the United States were on the ground to celebrate the founding of the organization in this republic. The silver jubilee lasted two weeks. Utah was represented by Martha Selby of Salt Lake City, Idaho by Florence Orme of St. Anthony and Nevada by Marjorie Buck of Boulder City.

Mrs. Juliette Low organized the first chapter in the United States, with headquarters in Savannah. She had seen the advantages of such an association in England, where Sir Robert Baden-Powell had founded the Girl Guides after launching the Boy Scout movement. The laws by which Girl Scouts are

bound may be summarized in ten commandments, embracing:

Honor, loyalty, usefulness, friendship, courtesy, kindness, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift and cleanliness.

It is estimated that there are over 7,000 troops, with a total membership of 200,000 in this country alone, with chapters in 25 other lands. The purpose is high and the association valuable to members who travel or attend the encampments.

A fifteen-year-old girl of Denver (Carla Eddy) has been awarded the national Girl Scout scholarship for next year to Mills College, Oakland, California. Her sister won a scholarship to the same institution last year. It is based on scholarship, leadership and exceptional ability. Carla is a first-class scout, having earned 12 proficiency badges in addition to a group badge known as Girl Scout Observer.

Newfork Lake Camp for Girl Scouts, July 18 to August 1, 1937

THE Newfork Lake Camp opened with fourteen adults and sixty-four girls, and was divided into three units according to the ages of the girls.

The program consisted of swimming, archery, fencing, dramatics, handicraft, photography and hiking.

Around the camp-fire, new songs were learned, stories told and plays given. Miss Janet Large (niece of Mrs. Herbert Hoover) had charge of dramatics and presented the history of Girl Scouting in Rock Springs.

Two over-night hikes were taken to the opposite side of the lake by the older girls. The first Friday evening, a costume party was given by Unit No. 3. Mrs. Wood (of Kemmerer) had charge of games and songs.

Swimming was, by far, the most popular activity. The required swimming equipment had been purchased, and the girls went swimming twice a day. Nine girls learned to swim, five passed the Swimmer's Badge test, ten passed the first-class test, five earned the A. R. C. Swimmer's badge, and one the Swimmer's test.

The staff consisted of:

Camp Director, Miss Capitola Hill, Basin, Wyoming. Commissioner and Handicraft, Mrs. Hubert Webster, Rock Springs. Waterfront Director, Mrs. W. E. Spears, Green River, Wyoming. Assistant Waterfront Director, Mrs. Ben Wood, Kemmerer. Camp Nurse, Mrs. Gus Stavran, Rock Springs. Assistant Camp Nurse, Mrs. Ben Card, Green River, Wyo. Dramatics, Archery and Fencing, Miss Janet Large, California. Unit Leaders, Mrs. Lloyd Magar (also Photography), Anna Corneliussen, and Helen Thomas, Reliance. Assistant Unit Leader, Mrs.

Rosenberg, Kemmerer. Camp Cook, Mrs. Esteline Elder. Assistant Cook, Mrs. A. Easton. Handy Man, Mr. A. Easton.

Girl Scouts attending the camp were as follows:

ROCK SPRINGS—LeJeanne Houston, Margaret Stacy, Alvira Rauzi, Gene Ann Hepler, Miriam Loya, Shirley Husa, Meribelle Miner, Betty Jo Bell, Martha Ann Bowen, Margaret Jean Connor, Montess Beverly Mills, Helen Muir, Marilyn Spani, Beverly Goss, Jacqueline Holt, Mary Jean Seeburg, Alice Henetz, Elsie Vehar, Agnes Fabiny, Margaret Anderson, Sophie Pryich, Frances Sturman, Helen Datch, Evelyn Davis, Annie Lightner, Blanche Armstrong, Barbara Jorgenson, Genevieve Roberts, Elda Hatt, Mildred Montieth, Verna Stavran.

RELIANCE—Sumiko Hattori, Harriet Thomas, Eleanor Zelenka, Earlene Meeks, Doris Dupont, Ellen Canestrini, Ruth Malivka, Lila Husak.

WINTON—Mary Besso, Myrtle Henderson, Gwendolyn McTee, Ellen McTee, Mary Jane Hanks, Le-vonne Kaul, Joyce Wilks.

SUPERIOR—Geraldine Greek, Yvonne Daniels.

KEMMERER—Yvonne Barbier, Joyce Hood, Bernice Head, Helen Gore, Patricia Cranney, Jean Cranney, Kathryn Morrow, Murray Taylor, Pauline Ellis, Elaine Wilson, Enid Lang, Mary Pfoff, Lois Rosenberg, Jean Rosenberg, Jessie Wood, Frances Wood.

FRONTIER—Ruth Hall, Bernice Head, Joyce Head.

25 Scout Leaders at Training Camp

There were 25 in attendance at the Girl Scout leaders' training camp which was concluded Sunday, August 8th, at the Newfork lake scout lodge, following a week of sessions. Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield, regional director, was in charge, with Miss Dorothy Edwards of Minneapolis and Miss Frances Johnson of Seattle, assisting.

The leaders who attended were:

Mrs. Angus Hatt, Mrs. Carl Bell, Mrs. Gus Stavran, Mrs. Lloyd Magar, Miss Anna Corneliussen, Miss Flora Shiamanna, Miss Helen Pryich, Miss Camille Brown, Rock Springs.

Mrs. Frank Marocci, Mrs. H. Magee, Superior. Miss Helen Thomas, Reliance.

Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Ben Wood, Kemmerer.

Mrs. Grace Spear, Miss Dorothea Spear, Provo, Utah.

Mrs. Ben Card, Green River.

Mrs. Mary Sutton, Mrs. Pearl Berets, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Parson, Salt Lake City.

Miss Janet Large, Monterey, Calif.

Miss Capitola Hill, Basin, Wyo.



PICTURES TAKEN AT NEWFORK LAKE GIRL SCOUT CAMP JULY 18 TO AUGUST 1, 1937

1. The photography class.
2. Flag raising.
3. Group of the older girls with two small girls.
4. A good view of the Narrows.
5. The Aspens.
6. The Lodge.
7. The camp's mascot, little Verna Stavran, the nurse's daughter.
8. Woodchopper, Mr. Easton.

Her Majesty, the Queen

At the celebration of the "Days of '58" at Rock Springs, August 6th and 7th, Miss Lorene Arkle was chosen to rule over the popular event.

Lorene is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Arkle, of Superior, her father employed in one of our mines at that point since May, 1928. She was born at Mulberry, Kansas, and graduated from the Superior High School, Class of '37.



Miss Lorene Arkle, Queen of "the Days of '58", held at Rock Springs, August 6 and 7, 1937.

Boy Scout Activities

THE Executive Committee of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York announced recently that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has resigned from the Presidency of the organization, which post he had held for fifteen years.

Approximately fifty boys from Rock Springs and surrounding towns left on August 8th for their annual outing at Newfork Lake, which lasted until August 22.

Ed. Little, Scoutmaster of the Elks Troop of Boy Scouts, Rawlins, accompanied seven lads to New-

fork Lake, where they will go into camp for two weeks with boys from Rock Springs, Green River, and other close-by communities. Of the party were George Parsons, Gerald Kelleher, Robert Woodhouse, Frank Mattas, George Jordan, Clay Simmons and Jim Contos.

From the editorial page of the Salt Lake Tribune of August 9, we clipped the following article concerning the International Jamboree of Boy Scouts at Camp Vogelenzang, Holland:

Boy Scouts Assembled From All The Continents

Boy Scouts from all sections of the earth are holding an international jamboree in Camp Vogelenzang, in Holland. Each delegation was cheered upon its arrival and the fraternal spirit of boyhood was everywhere in evidence, according to press reports from Amsterdam. When 800 uniformed scouts from the United States went marching to the plot of ground allotted them they were greeted with songs and shouts of welcome. At their headquarters the "Star Spangled Banner" was waving in the breeze that swept in from Zuyder Zee.

All countries have sent delegations except Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Spain. The largest group hails from Great Britain and numbers 8,000; the second in size went from France. Russia, Germany and Italy are training their youth in military encampments for the serious business of making war. Turkey takes little interest in promoting good will among nations, while Spain is watching her boys kill each other in a brutal, bootless civil conflict.

This is the greatest gathering of youngsters ever assembled from all continents in one place. It is the first world jamboree since that held four years ago in Godollo, in Hungary. Were all nations to participate the mutual respect, the boyish camaraderie, the whole-hearted fellowship of these boys of today who will be the men of tomorrow, the meeting would go farther to promote good will and insure ultimate peace than any league of diplomats or convocation of adult pacifists could possibly accomplish.

Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the movement, is attending the jamboree with his wife, who is at the head of the Girl Scout association of the world. Both of these philanthropic Britishers will always be held high in the love and veneration of scouts. It is a recognition of brotherhood and sisterhood that the founder of Christianity would have approved and encouraged. It has opened the portals of adventure, welcomed idle and aimless youngsters to the campfire, inspired them with high ideals, instructed them in useful lore, impressed them with the charm of courtesy and trained them in helpfulness to enjoy wholesome pleasures, to live by the Golden Rule.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Here's A Trick For You

This trick, though it fools nearly everyone, is so simple that it makes the one who "bites" feel even simpler. It is called "The Three Pennies" (though it may be played with coins of any denomination, with buttons, or for that matter, with any objects.)

Place three pennies in a row. Make the claim that you can remove the penny from the middle without touching it. To do it, pick up the penny at one end of the row and lay it at the other end. Thus, the coin that was the middle penny is no longer in the middle. You have made good your boast that you could remove it from the middle without touching it.

Reading For Children

"Don't tell your children what not to read," says Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. "I read as a child a good deal that many people would have thought unsuitable to the youthful mind. But no one ever said anything so I remembered what was good and what I could understand and the rest disappeared into thin air."

Wealthy Quintuplets

For their fivefold help in selling dolls, dishes, shoes, tooth paste, corn syrup and a long list of commercial products, the Dionne quintuplets have earned a total of \$861,148.39. Largest of the 24 contracts signed since their birth is one with Twentieth Century-Fox Films, providing \$300,000 for the five famous little sisters' appearance in three movie features.

Another Nutty Problem

Several months ago we published one of those "nutty" problems and it attracted considerable attention. Before publishing it, we had several office comrades try it out and it never failed to work. Here is another that makes good if directions are followed.

Take your house number and double it.
Then add 5.
Then multiply by half a hundred.
Then add your age.
Then add the number of days in a year.
Then subtract 615.

The last two figures will be your age—the others the house number—and by gosh it works!

A Mixed-Up Maxim

One of the familiar proverbs is concealed in the following jumble of letters: SCANTTON PROD-PING SWEAR YAWA ETH ESTNO.

The six words of the maxim are in their correct order, but the letters of each word are mixed up. Rearrange the letters to spell each word and you will know the adage.

See below:

Answer to the jumbled maxim printed above:
"Constant dropping wears away the stone."

BURNS BOTH ENDS

Teacher: "Who was the smartest inventor?"

Pupil: "Thomas A. Edison. He invented the phonograph and radio so people would stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs."

Household Hints

(Continued from page 396)

You need have no fear of moths getting into your bathing suit if you pack it into a glass canning jar and put the cover on tightly.

To remove tarnish from silver which has been stored for a long time, soak it for two hours in water left from cooking potatoes. (This removes much of the tarnish.) The articles may then be rubbed with a soft brush and silver polish.

Diced marshmallows give a "rough" appearance to cake frostings if they are added just before the frosting is placed on the cake. The marshmallows blend well with chocolate, spice gold, nut or white cakes.

Strained honey that has been heated a little makes a delicious topping for waffles, pancakes, biscuits, rolls, muffins and other hot breads. The honey may be poured from a small pitcher.

A slice of sponge cake spread with jelly is a tempting dessert when served with a fruit sauce.

There is a little grater on the market that may be clipped over the hand by means of a handle and it is just dandy for grating that bit of cheese, orange peel, etc., when you want just a small bit of the article.

The careless potato parer wastes at least 20 per cent of the food value of the vegetable. If you find

you cut away too much of the potato, invest in an inexpensive parer that will limit the amount you can remove.

Even with the tax and postage, it is usually wise for the woman of the house to pay bills for which she desires a receipt by check. Receipts seem to disappear so readily, while there is more respect paid to the check stub and canceled checks.

Use orange juice in French dressings meant to be served with fruit salads. In recipes calling for half a cup of lemon juice or vinegar use two tablespoons of lemon juice and add enough orange juice to complete the measurement.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Abraham are visiting relatives in Gallup, New Mexico.

Harold Cook and family have returned from a three-day outing in the Pinedale country.

Pete Glavata was confined to his home a few days with illness.

Mrs. William Veitch and daughters, Barbara and Vivian, of Hanna, visited at the William Matthews home.

Adam Medill and Harry Crofts spent Sunday, August 8th, fishing in the North country.

Mrs. Lester Doak entertained at a party in honor of her mother, Mrs. Peter Dorrance. Five Hundred was played and a lunch was served.

Jed Orme, Sr., is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Potter have gone to Evanston, where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Karg, of Casper, are visiting here with Mr. Karg's mother, Mrs. P. W. Karg.

Alex Miller, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, visited here with his sisters, Anna and Helen Miller.

Morgan Roberts and Haydn Williams have returned from a motor trip to Lead, South Dakota, where they visited the Homestake Mining properties.

Thomas Overy, Sr., is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where he is recovering from an appendicitis operation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Traeger visited relatives in Hanna and Elk Mountain on Sunday, August 8th.

William Batters is confined to his home with an injury to his right foot, received while at work in No. 8 Mine.

Ronald LeMarr, of No. 4 Mine, has gone to Green River, where he has accepted a job as timekeeper for The Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Dr. Llewellyn Powell has returned to his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Powell.

John Dagrass is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Swanson, of Denver, Colorado, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Carlson, in the Barracks.

James Besso was confined to his home for a week, with illness.

H. J. Harrington has returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne and Denver, Colorado.

Robert Julious has returned from a visit with friends in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bell, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell.

Mr. G. L. Stevenson, G. L. Stevenson, Jr., and wife, spent Sunday, August 8th, fishing in the Sandy Openings.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray enjoyed a week-end trip to Salt Lake City.

Eight Girl Scouts attended the Girl Scout Camp at Newfork Lake. They all report a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson and son returned from a ten-day vacation spent in Yellowstone National Park.

Mrs. Joe Fearn was hostess to a miscellaneous shower honoring Mrs. Alme Powell (*nee* Verna Vollack). About fifty guests were present, and the ladies found diversion in Bunco and Five Hundred. Mrs. Powell received many lovely gifts.

Mrs. Thomas Hall and son (Tommy) and Mrs. Jane Robertson are spending a few days at Pinedale, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dupape, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Verstraeten and Mr. and Mrs. William Graham and family motored to Centennial, Wyoming, where they visited with Henry Dupape and Jimmy Graham, who are enrolled at a C. C. C. Camp there.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Reese and family, of Rock Springs, are now living in the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers, who are now residing in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Neal Thompson and daughter (Sharon) are visiting friends and relatives in Chariton, Iowa.

Messrs. John and Alex Easton, Jack Rafferty, and Mrs. James Rafferty attended funeral services for James L. Libby at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, of Superior, visited during the week at the Ferrel Wilde and William McPhie homes here.

Superior

Miss Marie Mangus, of Denver, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Johnson, of Bismarck, N. D., stopped over for a visit with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Johnson, enroute to Salem, Oregon.

Mrs. W. Haag and grandson, Elmer Morgan, of Colgate, Oklahoma, are visiting relatives in Superior.

Miss Catherine Dean is enjoying a visit in Cokeville with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Rowbottom, of Evanston, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. L. Edwards, and family.

The marriage of Miss Aileen Caudron, of Sheridan, and Mr. Wm. Hanking, of Superior, took place in Rock Springs Friday, July 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Caudron, parents of the bride, witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hanking will make their home in Superior.

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Rock Springs

Miss Frances McDermott, who has been attending school in Casper, is spending the summer in Superior. Her brother, Bernard, who is a medical student at Creighton University, is also spending the summer here.

Mrs. Edward Conzatti and son have returned from Haas, Washington, where they have spent the last two months.

Miss Genevieve Hotchkiss, of Denver, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore and daughter, of Denver, have been visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Stanley Lisher has returned from Puyallup, Washington, where she spent the last two months.

Mrs. Louis Buffo is visiting with friends and relatives in Frontenac, Kansas.

Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle is spending the balance of the summer at Jenny Lake, Wyoming.

Miss Agnes Briggs and Miss Arlene McKay, of Greeley, Colorado, stopped over in Superior for a brief visit with friends.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. William Fleming, of Butte, Montana, visited at the LeRoy McTee home for a few days.

Mrs. J. A. Williams and son (John Albert) are visiting with relatives in California.

The Winton Girl Scouts have returned from two weeks spent at the Scout Camp at Newfork Lake. All report the camp better than ever.

Anabel, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Herd, Jr., has been seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hicks spent their vacation in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Newcastle, Wyoming, visited a few days at the Fred Clark home.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kragovich are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital on August 9, 1937.

Mr. James Warinner, of the Store Department, spent several days of his vacation in Denver, Colorado. While there he witnessed some of the best games of the baseball tournament.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger and children are spending several weeks at their cabin on the Braman Ranch at Moran, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels spent their vacation at Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyoming, taking in the Frontier Days festivities at the Capital.

Mr. C. T. Holmes, Internal Revenue Collector, was a business visitor at Winton recently.

A shower was given in honor of Mrs. Rudy Kobler at the Community Building on August 11, 1937. A large number of guests attended, and Mrs. Kobler received some beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Burnell and family, of Gebo, Wyoming, visited at the Dodds and Warinner homes here.

Tony and Joe Rudelich spent a short vacation in Denver, Colorado.

Hanna

During the mine's vacation, wedding bells rang for several of our young people. Miss Souma Tammela, dry goods clerk at the Company Store, became the bride of Ernest Matson at a Lutheran Church in Denver. Richard Wales and Pauline Skinner were married in the Mormon Taber-

nacle in Salt Lake City. Miss Elsa Holma and Evor Aalto formed another wedding couple. While Ray Kuoppala returned from a vacation in Michigan with a bride. All will make their homes in Hanna.

Mrs. Jeane Massey returned from visiting relatives in Massachusetts. She was accompanied on her trip by her daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Foley and daughter, of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler, James Macdonald and Jack Crawshaw motored to Seattle for a two-weeks vacation. Miss Margaret Buehler returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Morgan spent their vacation with relatives in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes and son, Bryant, of Kenilworth, Utah, were the guests of Mr. Hughes' cousin (Mrs. F. E. Ford) for a week. On their return to Kenilworth, Mrs. Ford accompanied them for a few weeks' vacation.

Word was received here of the death of Enoch Vaughn, resident of Hanna many years ago, who passed away in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gaskell are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital.

Twin boys were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zakis, but one survived after birth.

Miss Elma Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waino Williams, became the bride of Harold Potter of California, in Denver. Miss Williams has taught in the Hanna School for the past few years. The couple will make their home in California.

Mrs. A. W. Bailey entertained at a birthday party at the Community Hall in honor of her daughter, Barbara.

Mr. John Milliken, Sr., who underwent an operation in Denver Presbyterian Hospital, is getting along nicely. He was accompanied to Denver by his son, Robert Milliken.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones had as their guests for a few days, Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. William Tate, and children, of Tooele, Utah.

Mrs. William Veitch and daughters (Barbara and Adele) visited with their aunt, Mrs. William Matthews, in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Renny had, as their guests for a few days,

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Miss Lillie Nairn and Miss Emma Bower, of Andover, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherratt were called to Boulder Colorado, by the death of Mr. Sherratt's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynwood Smith and children spent a few days in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas have, as their guest for the summer, their grandson, Joe Rogers, of Winton.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Leake and daughter, Marian Stewart, returned from a vacation in Tennessee.



Miss Dorothy Jean While, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John While, of Hanna, taken in a costume worn at a program given by the grade school children in the theatre on Mother's Day.

LEONA MAY HELM HONORED ON BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The 11th birthday of Leona Helm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helm, of Hanna, was gaily observed at the Community Hall on July 26th, at a party in her honor. Informal games provided merry diversion for the guests during the afternoon hours, at the close of which delectable refreshments were served. A huge pink and white magnolia cake bearing eleven lighted candles formed the centerpiece, with decorative scheme being carried out in colors of pink, white and blue. A ring game was played by the guests, in which Connie Kelly won first prize, Grace Weese second, and Patricia Hapgood third. Invited guests were Josephine Briggs, Janice Lee, Patricia Hapgood, Grace Weese, Violet While, Connie Kelly, Norma Maki, Ellen Cummings, Liberty and Dorothy Ladakis, Effie Trahalis, Phyllis Hapgood, Gloria Royce, Bliss Cummings, Don Ainsworth, Pat Kelly, Burnell Killian. Special guests were Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Brindley, and Mrs. J. Hearne.

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Rock Springs



N. R. Greenfield and wife have just returned from a two-months' European jaunt which took them to France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. He was a delegate to the Rotary International Convention at Nice, France. Mr. Greenfield is the Company Attorney for Carbon County.

Now that all the employees of our mining properties have returned from their annual vacations, fish stories are the sole topic when groups gather at the various meeting places. Those who visited Jackson Lake and succeeded in landing 18- to 20-pound Mackinaws are looked upon as true disciples of Izaak Walton.

Mrs. Florence McDowd, of Los Angeles, was a recent caller at the General Offices. She formerly was employed in the Accounting Department here.

Mr. O. E. Bradbury, a banker and coal producer of Evanston, Wyoming, visited our Power Plant, Reliance tippie, etc., late in July. His father in days gone by was Assistant General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Cheyenne.

Misses Helen and Anna Miller of the Mine Office and Electric Appliance Store, respectively, spent a two-weeks vacation in California and other portions of the West.

Harry C. (Bunny) Livingston was on August 1st appointed Assistant Chief Engineer in place of the late James L. Libby. Mr. Livingston has been Draftsman and General Assistant in the Engineering Department for the past ten years and has the hearty congratulations of a host of friends and well wishers for success.

HOT ON HIS TRAIL

He knocked on the boss's private office and asked to have a few minutes of his time to discuss the matter of a raise.

"Mr. Berry," he said boldly, "I want more money. I tell you frankly that there are several other companies after me."

"Just what other companies are after you?" asked Mr. Berry.

"Well, sir, that's a personal question and I don't think that I should be forced to answer at this time."

"That's all right, son, you go ahead and give me their names and I will see what I can do for you."

"Well, if you must know, Mr. Berry, the other companies are the gas company, the light company, the water company, and the automobile finance company."

Harry Thuesen, a former employe of the Company here, has been appointed Assessor of Sweetwater County, in place of John Story who has been named as Manager of National Bituminous Coal Commission District No. 19 at Cheyenne. Story also at one time worked for the railroad and coal companies. Mr. Thuesen has been Deputy Assessor for several years past.



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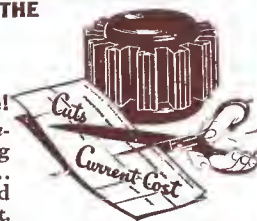
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